INSURANCE
Wealth Sustains in the pursuit of prosperous insurance is a necessity.

The Bombay Chronicle

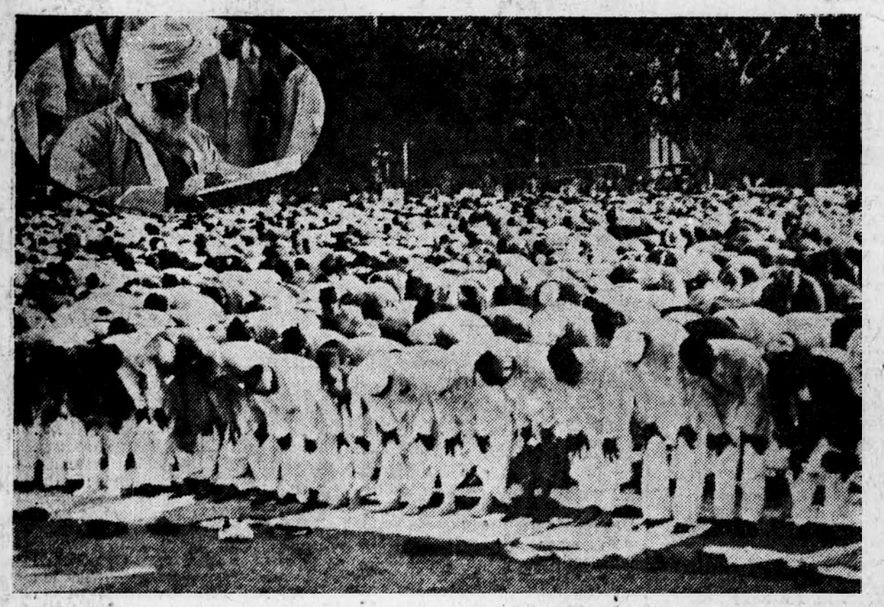
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XIX NO. 44- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance Companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public

RAMZAN ID IN BOMBAY.



Bombay Muslims offering prayers on the Esplanade Maidan on Friday. Inset Maulvi Hakim Abu Yusuf Isfahani reading the "khutba". Loud speakers were sanctified by a "futwa".

RAMZAN ID IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

The Ramzan Id' was celebrated in Bombay on Friday with the usual enthusiasm. Thousands of Muslims assembled at the Azad Maidan in the morning to offer I'd prayers. The Afghan Counsel and Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidyatullah were also present. Hakim Abu Yusuf Isfahani led the prayers and delivered a sermon, in which he exhorted Muslims to unite.

Prayers were offered at other Mosques in the city also. There was an unusual rush at the Jumma Mosque, the Hamidia Mosque and also at the Madanpura. Traffic at the latter two places was held up owing to the large number of people offering prayers on the roads as they did not find room inside the Mosques.

LABOUR RETAINS SEAT

East Islington Byelection

EMPIRE CRUSADER'S LEAD IN POLLS

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The by-election to the House of Commons from East Islington has resulted in Labour retaining the seat. Polling resulted as follows:

Mrs. Manning (Labour) 10,591 votes.

Brigadier-General Critchley (Empire Crusader) 8,314 votes.

Miss Cazalet (Conservative) 7,182 votes and

Major Crawford (Liberal) 4,450 votes.—Reuter.

Punjab Government Bans "Struggle For Swaraj"

BECAUSE IT PROMOTES "HATRED AND DISAFFECTION TOWARDS GOVT. ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN INDIA."

The following notification issued by the Punjab Government is reprinted in the Bombay Government Gazette:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amendeded by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922, Code of Criminal Procedure (Third Amendment) Act, 1926, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1927, the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of a picture entitled 'Struggle for the Swarajya' depicting:—

(1) Soldiers with a cannon and rifles, representing the Bureaucracy; (2) a ditch in which several leaders are immersed, representing jail; (3) a portion of the ditch in which several people are immersed, representing bloodshed; (4) policemen beating and arresting congressmen who are shown as preaching the boycott of liquor and foreign cloth; (5) an aged man handcuffed to a stone wall with some people sitting over it, representing the aged Bharat (India) in chains and co-operators; (6) Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj and other leaders collecting the Tilak Swarajya Fund; (7) a road leading to a building on the parapet of which are sitting some people, representing the way of co-operation with the Council Chamber as its goal, and the effect of the Reform Scheme, etc.,

printed at the National Art Press, Anarkali, Lahore, and published by N. D. Sahgal and Sons, Publisher and Booksellers, outside Lohari Gate, Lahore, and all other documents containing copies, reprints, etc., of the said picture, on the ground that it contains matter, the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, as it tends to promote hatred and disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

'DEMAND COMMUTATION FOR BHAGATSINGH AND OTHERS."

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Feb. 20.

Sjt. Syed Bazlurrahman, Secretary Bihar and Orissa Anti-Hanging League, Patna has sent the following wire to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Sir Sapru, Mr. Sastri and Pandit Jawaharlal:

All Bihar approaches you respectfully to include in peace demands commutation of death sentences of Bhagatsingh and his colleagues to transporation. Please urge it before H. E. the Viceroy and also kindly seriously consider the question of abolishing capital sentence entirely from India. Hanging is direct negation of non-violence.

BOMBAY RECORDS EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 20.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,550 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-three hours eighteen minutes, Indian Standard Time on Thursday, February 19.—A. P.

STRIPES FOR ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN

PESHAWAR, Feb. 20.

Mahomed Badshah, a Charsadda picketer undergoing imprisonment in the Peshawar Jail was given stripes for assaulting a European Assistant Superintendent.—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN SUBURBS

Picketing Of Auction Of Liquor Shops Prohibited.

45 WOMEN'S LETTER OF PROTEST.

The auction of liquor shops in the suburbs will be held to-day at the office of the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Pali Hill, Bandra.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Magistrate Bombay Suburban District, has issued an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting all persons except "the genuine bidders and those who are legitimately on auction work from gathering together or moving about in bodies of more than four persons" and asking them to abstain from "obstructing or attempting to obstruct the bidders in taking part in the bidding."

The following letter signed by 45 prominent ladies of the Suburbs has been sent to the Collector:—

Dear Brother,—We the undersigned residents of the suburbs of Bombay have read with great regret not unmixed with pity the order which you have thought fit to promulgate to-day under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. You will see from our signatures that we are not rioters and hooligans but the wives, mothers, sisters or daughters of His Majesty's Indian peace-loving subjects of families not less respectable than your own, and pledged to non-violence and truth. You know that in picketing liquor auctions we have always been peaceful and polite. Do you really believe that section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was intended to be applied to persons like us who are bent on endeavouring to prevent misguided drunkards from ruining themselves and their innocent wives and children? Do you know that liquor shops were auctioned only last week in the districts of Thana, Colaba Ratnagiri and the City of Bombay and in none of these places did the Collectors abuse the provisions of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by applying them to peaceful picketers who successfully carried out their mission of dissuading intending bidders from bidding at the auction? Sir, we the undersigned, hereby give you notice that we propose to attend at the auction sale to be held at Bandra to-day and will peacefully endeavour to the best of our ability to dissuade our misguided brothers who hope to make money by the evil traffic in drink and intoxicating drugs.

We are, Your Sisters in truth,

SIGNATORIES TO THE LETTER.

1. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Bandra.
Miss Kamakoti Natarajan, Bandra.
2. Dr. Miss Prabhavati Pandit Khar.
3. Mrs. Sheriben Menochar Havevalla, Vile Parle.
4. Mrs. Maniben Chandulal Nanavati, Vile Parle.
5. Mrs. Lalitaben Dasharthlal Joshi, Vile Parle.
6. Mrs. Nirmalaben Kevalram Joshi, Khar.
7. Miss Krishnabai Vandrekar, Khar.
8. Miss Vidyabai Vandrekar, Khar.
9. Mrs. Kantaben Mangaldas Chinai, Malad.
10. Mrs. Taramati Jamnadas Kuranza, Malad.
11. Miss Padmavatiben Govind Date, Malad.
12. Miss Gulab Mahatre, Malad.
13. Mrs. Lilavati Shrinivas Rao, Goregaon.
14. Mrs. Divalibai Aaityabhai Patel, Andheri.
15. Mrs. Velaben Ranchhodlal, Vile Parle.
16. Mrs. Girjaben Amratlal, Vile Parle.
17. Mrs. Balaben Manvantrai Mehta, Vile Parle.
18. Mrs. Sukyaben Nandrai Oza, Vile Parle.
19. Mrs Maltiben Batukbhai Lhat, Vile Parle.
20. Mrs. Sonaben Rao, Vile Parle.
21. Mrs. Nedmaben Fulchand Shah, Vile Parle.
22. Mrs. Kaushalyaben Sanmukhrai Mehta, Vile Parle.
23. Mrs. Sharadaben Kantilal Dalal, Vile Parle.
24. Miss Lakshmiben Terajani, Borivali.
25. Mrs. Kamlaben Ramanlal Dalal, Borivali.
26. Mrs. Kabibai Bhimji Ramdas, Borivali.
27. Mrs. Kasturbai Tricumdas Sampat, Kandevadi.
28. Mrs. Mithibai Maroji.
29. Mrs. Manibai Keshavlal Chawan.
20. Mrs. Jamnubai Lakshman Rao Mahatre, Balad.
31. Mrs. Yamnuaben Kelkar, Surejben Manilal, Vile Parle.
32. Surekhaben Oza, Vile Parle.
33. Mrs. Kamaben Motilal Thanawalla, Vile Parle.
34. Miss Dwarkhaben Kulkarni, Vile Parle.
35. Miss Saryuben Pandit, Vile Parle.
36. Mrs. Sumtiben Mankikar, Vile Parle.
37. Mrs. Vatslabai Syelkar Vile Parle.
38. Mrs. Chandrabai Dhatkal, Santa Sruz.
39. Mrs. Rukmabai Heble, Santa Cruz.
40. Mrs. Oomabai Asar, Santa Cruz.
41. Mrs. Oomabai Nadkarni, Santa Cruz.
42. Mrs. Suslabai Devi, Santa Cruz.
43. Mrs. Kamlabai Udhayawar,
44. Mrs. Ramabai Ugrankar, Santa Cruz.
45. Mrs. Indumati Babalwalla, Borivali.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS ABOUT "TAKAR MASSACRE" AND FRONTIER REPRESSIVE POLICY.

M.L.A. Wants To Know Whether A Municipal Councillor Was Jailed For Wanting To Change Names Of Roads.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.
(By Mail.)

Shaikh Sadiq Hussain, M. L. A., has given notice of a series of questions regarding the North-West Frontier Province to be asked at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly. Some of the important questions are:—

1. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was any organised refusal on the part of landholders in the N.-W. F. P. to pay taxes since the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

CHANGE IN NAMES OF ROADS.

2. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a a fact that Mr. Pir Bux, elected Municipal Commissioner, was asked to furnish security of Rs. 10,000 under Section 108 of the I. P. C. for moving a resolution in the Municipality to change the names of Kissa Khani Bazar and Kabuli Gate to "Shahidi Bazar" and "Khuni Gate" and on his refusal, he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment?

3. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Mr. M. Ashiq Hassain was compelled at the point of bayonet to demolish the monument erected by the Municipal Committee of Peshawar in memory of the unarmed citizens who were killed by the military firing?

SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

4. Is it a fact that during the sitting of the Suleiman Inquiry Committee on the 31st of May 1930, Sardar Ganga Singh who was going in a tonga with his wife and two children was shot at and as a result both the children were killed and his wife wounded? If the reply be in the affirmative, what steps did the Government take to punish the person responsible for this outrage.

FIRING ON PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY.

5. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that on the morning of 23rd April 1930 in Peshawar City the Deputy Commissioner ordered the armoured cars to rush against a perfectly peaceful assembly of citizens in spite of the fact that the City Magistrate Khan Bahadur Saudullah Khan assured the Depty Commissioner that the occasion did not demand the reinforcement of the police or the aid of the military?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if firing was continued for several hours, the reason for opening fire and the number of persons killed and the number wounded?

(c) Is it a fact that five Khilafat Ambulance Volunteers with Red Cross badges who were engaged in taking away the dead and the injured persons for necessary attention were also shot dead without even a warning?

(d) Is it a fact that the officer in charge of the Lady Reading Hospital refused to admit the wounded persons for treatment?

(e) Is it a fact that after the outrage several dead bodies were removed by police and military authorities to an unknown destination?

KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR.

6. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the volunteers of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement in the Charsadda Sub-Division of Peshawar District were subjected to inhuman treatment by the police, while they were peacefully engaged in picketing liquor shops in August 1930?

7. Is it a fact that several volunteers of the Afghan Jirga who were injured and were in precarious condition were declared members of an unlawful assembly and arrested under Section 40 of the Frontier Regulation, Act and jailed for three years?

8. Is it a fact that the houses of peaceful inhabitants including some Numberdars inhabiting the Administered Districts were burnt to ashes and is it, also a fact that no one was allowed to quell the fire?

TAKAR MASSACRE.

9. Is it a fact that many unarmed persons in Takar who came to extinguish the fire set up by the military with machine guns and rifles were wounded and some killed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of men (1) killed and (2) wounded.

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the correctness of a report made about the Takar massacre to the effect that the firing was ordered in response to the shots fired by the public on the soldiers and the number of casualties on the Government side as a result of the shots fired by the public?—A. P.

BURMA GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

Revolutionary Movement To Be Enquired Into

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, the Government again suffered two defeats. The non-official business was concluded.

Debate on Tharrawaddy U. Pu's resolution recommending to Government the appointment of a committee with a majority of non-official elected members representing different parties in the House, and presided over by a High Court Judge, to inquire generally into the causes of the recent revolutionary movements and to inquire into the alleged excesses on the part of those engaged in suppressing them was resumed.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The Chief Secretary opposing the resolution said that until judicial proceedings against those arrested were finished no inquiry could be held as it would prejudice the cases. He doubted whether such inquiry would not be premature at this stage.

After further discussion the resolution was carried by forty votes to 32.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR GOVT.

Another resolution recommending to Government the abolition of capitation tax in Lower Burma and the Thathameda tax in Upper Burma was also carried after some debate by a majority of 20 votes. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

The agenda for to-morrow includes a non-official motion recommending the appointment of a Round Table Conference to consider the future constitution of Burma.

GOVT. DEFEATED FIVE TIMES.

A feature of the session of the Council so far has been that during four days non-official business only six resolutions out of 20 have survived the ballot of which one was withdrawn after debate, while the remaining five were carried, Government suffering defeat in each case.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHI'S HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Prohibited From Spinning

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 19.

Erasing of census numbers in every village of Olpad taluka has rendered the Census-work next to impossibility. People do not supply information to the officials. Some talatis had asked for special police, that a band of police headed by a Fauzdar is roaming in the taluka. They try to persuade the people.

HUNGER STRIKE.

Sjt. Shankerbhai Patel of Mahamaji's first batch was arrested from Balsar and brought to Surat-jail, where he has gone on hunger strike since last three days for not being allowed to spin even with a wooden takli.

A PATEL WANTED.

Mr. Almaula is trying his utmost to persuade some body from the village of Ambheti (tal: Bardoli) to accept the Patelship of the village. It appears any body succeeding in bringing 10 families back to the village will get the chance.

AT KIM.

Mamlatdar, Fauzdar, Circle Inspector and others have encamped at Kim (tal: Olpad) to collect revenue from the surrounding villages. The people are threatened with, japtis, and jails and still not a pie is being collected.

Picketers of liquor-shops in Kim are abused by the police. The other day the Police Naik carried off national flag and tore to pieces the boards that the volunteers carried.

VANER SAMMELAN.

A meeting of the vaners of Pinjart division was held in Velukh on the 1st inst. Some Resolutions were passed to the effect that the Vaners should use khaddar and spin.

Vaner sena of Bharthana (tal: Chau) went on hunger strike to make the patel of the village resign his post which he has accepted again, having once resigned it. The Vanersena had to fast for a day only when the patel was moved and asked for a weeks time to reconsider the matter. The Vanersena has allowed the time with a resolve to fast again if required.

PICKETERS' FIRMNESS.

In regard to the Congress order, Sjt. Hormasji Sodawala of Bulsar has not renewed his licence of a toddy-shop. Volunteers in Bulsar have now found a novel way to put the drunkards to shame. Whoever takes toddy inspite of their requests is followed by a volunteer beating a thali (brass-dish) as the pass through the street. A booth keeper in Bulsar is now becoming more and more hot. He has now set six doors to the compound of his shop to outwit the picketers. Every door is guarded by Bhaiyas or his servants. Still the picketers are firm. They have intensified their picketing. Bhikhabhai and Shantilal two local Venars were thrashed the former was dragged into the compound and then given slaps. Attempts are made to provide toddy to the drunkards even outside the compound out of the picketer's range

BEATEN WITH BATONS.

Sjt. Somaji and Thakorebhai two volunteers in Surat were beaten with baton by a policeman who saw them selling Satyagraha Patrikas and upon their refusing to handover the Patrikas beat them mercilessly.

WOMEN LIQUOR PICKETERS ARRESTED.

FEW BIDDERS THIS YEAR.

BANGALORE, Feb. 20

Seventy Congress satyagrahis including four ladies who picketed to-day the toddy shop auctions at Mercarra (Coorg) were arrested for alleged aggressive picketing, says a Mercara message.

There was picketing at Virarajendrapet at the toddy shop auctions yesterday. Bidders were few and only one-third of last year's total prices was realised.—A. P.

30 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The volunteer camp of the Burrabazar Congress Committee which had been declared unlawful was raided this morning and thirty men were arrested on suspicion. Certain papers and books were seized.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD. 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal).
A R 4387

WANTED—A MANAGER able to run a Cigarette Factory and also expert in this line. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 687. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4383

BEST CHANCE IN FREE INSURANCE—Join Universal Brotherhood. Organisers & Agents wanted on liberal Commission and guaranteed bonus. The Public Benefit Provident Insurance Society, Ltd., Moradabad.
A R 4367

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate. Low Premiums. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001. Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P.& S., for Dharampur State. One knowing Gujarati preferred; apply stating terms, caste, age, qualifications, with copies of testimonials. Private practice is not allowed to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharampur State, (Dist. Surat).
A 2534

WANTED—SECRETARIES an AGENTS on Pay and Commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING & INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad
A 2458

WANTED—An ASSISTANT BLEACHER with theoretical and practical knowledge. Apply with testimonials stating experience and terms to: The GUJARAT GINNING and MFG. CO., LTD., Post Box No. 49, Ahmedabad.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT has vacancy for ARTICLED CLERK (Incorporated Accountant's Apprentice). Premium 2,500 without return. Payable in three instalments. Apply MAN- & CO., 118, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R 4286

WANTED

for INDIA EQUITABLE

Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An ASST. BLEACHER with theoretical and practical knowledge. Apply with testimonials stating experience and terms to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2561.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES to work for a progressive Life Assurance Co., as Organisers on a Handsome Salary of over Rs. 100 per month. Apply with particulars to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2485.

A PREMIER INDIAN LIFE OFFICE which entertains Life Assurance on the lives of ladies desires to engage some lady canvassers on suitable remuneration to cultivate the business more extensively. Please enquire by letters giving particulars of suitability for the work. Apply to Box No. 694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 2563

WANTED — AGENTS (Dealers, Merchants) and CANVASSERS for Pure Swadeshi Product. Household necessity—sells at sight. Small investment of Rs. 20 will give 25 per cent. profit. For particulars apply to Box No. 699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4392.

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal.)
A R 4386

WANTED—PAID AGENTS for a popular business. Samples rules etc. V. P. As. 10. CRYSTAL ICE FACTORY, Hyderabad. Dn.
A R 4378

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks, BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER for All-India. Most competative Agency of nearly a dozen Brands of Foreign (Non-British) Cigarettes of best quality already secured. Splendid opportunity for genuine investors. Apply Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4397..

SPECIAL CONCESSION

25 per cent. discount will be granted in these columns to the manufacturers and dealers of bonafide Swadeshi goods.

Profession.

IF YOU WANT to earn Rs. 750 monthly, consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure Closing Figure given daily. Opposite "Pigeon Stand," 5, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, near G.P.O.
P R4563.

Machinery, Tools, Etc

FOR SALE—BALL TUBE MILL, Johnson Make, Brand New, capacity about 10 cwts. hour on Quartz: Cost price about Rs. 15,000. Apply for particulars Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 4399

Profession.

YOUR CLAIMS will be recovered and Decrees executed from Out-stations. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.
P R 4398

Books & Stamps.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY Containing addresses of Merchants, Manufacturers and Exporters in each line. Price Rs. 10. East and West Trade Developer, Rajkot.
L R4388.

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students
M W5.

LEARN Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS all makes for Lowest Cash or Easy Monthly Payment Plan. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO,. 321, Hornby Road.
E 2427

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET — Spacious and Airy FLATS, "Maldon House," 35, New Marine Lines, with Servant-Quarters, Garage and Garden. Apply Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R4394.

TO LET—PLOT of Land near Bombay Central Station, Lamington Road. Suitable for factories Garages. Apply to RAMBHAU JANKOJI, Opp. Empress Theatre, Lamington Road
C R4335.

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyauji Horse, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—A GODOWN (subject to Petroleum acts) in Bombay, Suburbs, for storing 25,000 tins of Kerosine, packed in cases. Vicinity to Railway Lines or in Sewry will get preference. Apply Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4564

Matrimonial

WANTED—A cultured self-reliant LADY to marry and cooperate with an LL.B. widower, devoted to Politics and without encumbrances. No restriction of caste community or religion. Please write in own handwriting to "D. L." c/o G. P. O. Box 12[illegible] Bombay.
M 2429

Trade Announcement.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held shortly at a prominent place in Bandra. Intending dispo[illegible]ers of surplus articles should communicate with WIND GATE & CO., 90, Hill Road, Bandra.
T R4391.

SPRAY MOTOR CARS PAINTING GUN. Airo Fabrik Guns. Improved German. DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street.
T R4385.

HUTASHANI SWADESHI BAZAR PAREL.—Grand opening on 1st March 31, very few stalls remained unbooked. Expedite booking. F. M. DESA, Stalls Manager, Empire Building, 1st floor, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R 4395

Medical.

DEAFNESS

Safe sure and guaranteed cure without relapse. For full particulars apply TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 56TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1930.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1931, and to fix their remuneration and

4th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 21st February, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th January, 1931.
2578

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD.

1931 EXAMINATIONS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED (to reach the undersigned not later than 12th March 1931) for the appointment of Examiners for 1931 Examinations. Apply for particulars to

J. K. METHA,
Secretary,
Indian Merchants' Chamber,
31, Murzban Road.
2560

NOTICE

WANTED URGENTLY, a really capable, qualified experienced SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS to look after Government and Palaces, and other State and Public Gardens both in the Capital and Districts and also outside the State.

Must have practical experience, be well up in colour scheme for flower beds and borders, and be able to design and lay out small new, or additions to, Gardens, and train Inspectors and gardeners, control office routine, seed sowing, and Nurseries, transplantation, etc.

Pay according to qualifications with good prospects.

A house will be supplied on usual rent according to State Rules. Simple Furniture can also be had on rent.

T. A., leave, pension and gratuity according to State Rules.

If a Motor car or Motor Cycle is kept, allowance is given according to State Rules.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, giving full particulars as to qualifications and previous experience and stating lowest terms and minimum salary all inclusive acceptable, to

THE MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
The Palace
BIKANER,
(Rajputana).
2550

Public Notices.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1931, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1930.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th March to the 25th March, 1931, both days inclusive.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1931.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to Shareholders in the near future.
2562

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LALLUBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS and JAGMOHANDAS LALLUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabiants, have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. DHUNDIRAJ GOVIND GORE, of Bombay, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 2 being a portion of a large piece of land called Mogulwady situate at Mahim near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Matunga Road Station, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 491, New No D'4327, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 3/162 and Cadastral Survey No. 6/574, Division Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 5588 (2, 2B, 2AB), and Street Nos. 64A, 64C and 64AC, and which said Plot No. 2 is bounded on the East by Plot No. 3 and on the West and South by public passage and on the North by Plot No. 1.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at Upper Mahim near Matunga Road Railway Station, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 491, New No. C/4327, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 2/162 and Cadastral Survey No. 7/574, Mahim Division, and bounded on the East by the property of Manilal Purshottam, on the West by the property firstly hereinabove described, on the North partly by the property of N. N. Ketkar and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Davar and on the South by the property of B. N. Madhwalla and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "G" Ward No. 5588 (2A) and Street No. 64 AB.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1931.

M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2557

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 19.

March	11.10—.05
May	11.39—.05
July	11.64—.05
October	11.94—.03
December	12.12—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 19.

March	11.10—.07
May	11.38—.06
Middling Spot	10.85—.08

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 19.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	11.14
May	11.42
July	11.66

New York: Noon Call.

March	11.11
May	11.41
July	11.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 19.

	Opening	Closing.
February		5.96+.03
March	5.95	5.99+.03
April		6.04+.03
May	6.06	6.09+.03
June		6.14+.03
July	6.16	6.20+.03
August		6.25+.03
September		6.28+.03
October	6.27	6.32+.04
November		6.36+.04
December		6.40+.04
January		6.43+.04
February		6.47+.04
Middling Spot		6.12+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 19.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East India Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.79
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.99
Broach Superfine Good Staple)	5.19
Oomra Good	4.14
Oomra Fully Good	4.34
Oomra Fine	4.54
Bengal Good	3.99
Bengal Fully Good	4.14
Bengal Fine	4.29
Scinde Fully Good	4.14
Scinde Fine	4.29
Scinde Superfine	4.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 19.

March	9.34
May	9.44
July	9.54
September	9.70
October	9.74
November	9.75
January	9.87
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.85

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Feb. 19.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	141,200,000
Public Deposits	15,200,000
Other Deposits	94,300,000
Government Securities	36,100,000
Other Securities	34,400,000
Notes and Coin	57,100,000
Notes in Circulation	344,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	52.14 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, Feb. 19.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending February 18th gives the total note circulation at 77,220,000,000 francs, a decrease of 552,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£16-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£103
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£37
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p. c.	£77-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£100-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£48-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£78-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92 ex-dividend.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 19.

Demand Bills	485.50

New York, Feb. 19.

CAWNPORE NOTES

—:o:—

Gomti Devi Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Feb. 16.

Yesterday the Motilal day was celebrated with due solemnity befitting to the occasion. In the morning, a big Prabhat Pheri started from the Tilak Bhumi and after marching through important quarters of the city, dispersed with flag prayer and national slogans. At 1 p.m. despite rains and Sheoratri, a huge procession started from the Tilak Bhumi. Ladies and College Students had participated in large numbers. There were portraits of departed leaders including Messrs. Dadabhai Naroji, Lajpat Rai and Tilak Mahraj in the middle of the procession while at the end were two portraits of Pandit Motilalji tied together and facing both sides—the one represented the Bharat Mata chain weeping at the dead body of Panditji, whose head rested on her lap and the other was a big bust of Panditji. The procession terminated at Ramlila grounds where a big meeting was held under the chirmanship of Mr. Gobardhandas Khanna the dictator. After the flag prayer and the recitation of a poem by Lala Shiamlal Gupta, Mr. G. G. Jog, Hakib Kannyalal, B. Narainprasad Arora and Dr. Murarilal dwelt upon the various phases of the life of Panditji.

MR. SHEOCHARAN ARRESTED.

The youth who was arrested at the Coolie Bazaar 3 days back with a revolver and cartridges was Mr. Sheocharan alias Bachchan, Messrs. Bajaram and Bachchilal were arrested in the district under the Instigation Ordinance. The total under this head has reached 50.

GOMTI DEVI ARRESTED.

Yesterday Shreemati Gomti Devi was arrested under the Instigation Ordinance on a warrant from Etawah. She was an enthusiastic local worker and her charitable instinct had made her quite popular. Very recently, she had distributed many blankets to the poor and to many Congress workers in appreciation to the services they had rendered. She was also one among those 17 ladies who had been arrested a few months back while picketing at the liquor shop. Messrs. Sheopal Singh and Chedalal Lohar have also been arrested from the district under the same Ordinance. The total number of arrests under this Ordinance has reached 48.

In the course of obstructing some bales of foreign cloth, Messrs. Phulsingh, Narainsingh, Lallooosingh and Badrisingh were arrested at the Chartered Bank yesterday. 46 arrests are on the record for foreign cloth boycott.

GRANT FOR TRANS-JORDAN FORCE

—:o:—

Sequel To Reallocation Of Defence

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The House of Commons agreed to-day to supplementary estimates totalling 400,000 sterling including notably 148,000 sterling for Trans-Jordan frontier force, necessitated by re-allocation of defence expenditure between Britain and Palestine to enable the latter to tide over the difficult economic depression. Further sums were voted for grants in aid of relief works in West Indies, in consequence of the depressed condition of the sugar industry. Thirty-three thousand sterling was voted for Iraq of which, 22,000 is required to acquire insanitary Arab quarter adjoining the Residency in Baghdad.—Reuter.

Premier's Appeal To Employers And Workers

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

An appeal to the employers and workers to maintain good relationships and avoid conflicts in the present depression was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald this afternoon, when he met deputations successively of employers organisations and Trade Union Congress. Meetings revealed the fundamental differences of opinion on ameliorative measures. Employers recommended efforts to reduce British costs of production and also emergency measures, including one-third reduction in rates of unemployment benefit, drastic alteration of conditions for the benefit and revision of Government wage levels. Trade Unionists contended that suggestions of employers would involve wage cuts and serious curtailment of social services which organised workers were striving to improve.—Reuter.

Bangalore.—Colonel Burke, Resident, Mysore has issued orders banning the exhibition in the civil and military station of film entitled "Verdict of Freedom" and "Swaraj Toran" produced by Kolhapur Prabhat Film Company.—A. P.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

"What Is In A Name?"

In the case of a Rose, it doesn't matter a straw.

BUT

IN BUSINESS

Surely the names that count !!!!!

The Purely Indian Absolutely Indian

THE METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROUD OF HAVING MEN LIKE

Sir NILRATAN SIRCAR, Kt., M.A., M.D., D.C.L., M. L. C.
Sir HARI SANKAR PAUL, Kt.
Mr. J. N. BASU, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.
Rai Bahadur SATISH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI of Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.
Mr. S. BHATTACHARJEE, of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.
} Managing Agents.

Look up for UP-TO-DATE Privileges. Special Revival Scheme Disablement Benefits. **Calculate and Compare The Lowest Premiums.**

Head Office: 25, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.

Always at your service.
B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Using

The CHEAPEST and at the same time the MOST EFFECTIVE INJECTIONS and other SPECIALITIES of COMAR & Co. (Clin Laboratory.)

For particulars please apply to—

Union Commercial Indo Francaise

Branch :— 9 D. Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

Head Office :— 3, Commercial Bldgs., CALCUTTA.

MISTRY'S
SWADESHI - CHOCOLATES and TOFFEE

Sold in 1 lb. and ½ lb. Tins.

Agents:—RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.
81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

HERE ARE A COUPLE OF LATEST CERTIFICATES.

V. J. Patel, Esqr., Ex-President, Legislative Assembly says:—

The Glasses that Messrs. Baliwalla & Homi prepared for me, have given me entire satisfaction. I wish them every success in the business.

GEORGE SLOCOMBE, Esqr., says:—

I have found the Glasses you supplied me very satisfactory.

We Manufacture in our Factory all kinds of Optical Lenses and Spectacle Frames.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING PROGRESSIVE OPTICIANS.

Pioneer Manufacturers in India of Optical Lenses and Spectacle Frames.

FOUR SHOW ROOMS IN BOMBAY

279, Hornby Road; 361, Kalbadevi Road; Parel and Dhobi Talao—next to Ajuman Fire Temple.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

EINSTEIN PRAISES AMERICA

—:o:—

"Thought Is Not Like Politics"

NEW YORK.

Dr. Albert Einstein gave his opinion of America, as he spoke his New Year's greetings to the nation over the radio from San Diego.

"I feel that you are justified in looking into the future with true assurance, because you have a mode of living in which we find the joy of life and the joy of work, harmoniously combined. Added to this is the spirit of ambition which pervades your very being and seems to make the day's work like a happy child at play."

He spoke in German and his wife translated for him.

The professor and his wife had been welcomed at San Diego by school children, who sang for them as they came ashore from the Belgenland.

On board the ship the pair talked with newspaper men, smilingly answering many questions.

Dr. Einstein declared that some day the theory of relativity would be expressed as simply as was Newton's law of gravitation. He agreed with Dr. Millikan that there is no conflict between evolution and religion.

"It all depends on what constitutes your view of religion, your faith", he said.

Asked if he planned any new scientific announcements while in California, he replied with a smile "Thought is not like politics".

MANY DISCUSSIONS PLANNED.

He said his purpose in California would be to fit into the life of the California School of Technology and discuss problems with noted scientists more intimately than is possible by correspondence.

He plans to go to work at once on experiments to determine the influence of the earth's rotation on the sun's rays. When he was asked whether he expected to look through the great telescope on Mount Wilson, Mrs. Einstein replied:

"He is not an experimental observer. He is a theorist.

Dr. Einstein's visit in San Diego comprised a tour of the city and public reception in Balboa Park. At the park local Jews gave him an inscribed gold "mazubu", containing a Hebrew prayer written on parchment and a silver plaque bearing King David's shield, a reproduction of Cabrillo Bridge and a quotation from Dr. Einstein's own works, all mounted on California redwood.

With the statement that "in the moral tradition of the Jewish people, the spirit of self-sacrifice and mutual aid occupies first place," Professor Albert Einstein, speaking through the medium of a talking moving picture, sounded the keynote for the annual campaign of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities. "Most national groups have preserved themselves by establishing States and by conquering territory and defending them, arms in hand." Professor Einstein's message began.

"Even the Jewish people in the Bible era established its existence on this basis. The Jews would long ago have been destroyed, like all the other nations of that time, if they had not discovered and maintained a more solid basis for their existence.

"This new basis was the moral law and the cherishing of the tradition based on this law. It was only owing to this tradition that the Jewish people became capable and worthy of surviving the serious storms of the centuries, in which struggle its peculiar genius and vitality grew more and more consolidated.

"In the moral tradition of the Jewish people, the spirit of self-sacrifice and mutual aid occupies the first place. Had it not been for this tradition there would be no Jews in existence now.

"So long as this tradition continues to be transmitted solicitously from generation to generation, the opposition to us cannot do us any harm. The fairest quality of Jewish charity is the fact that it does not stop at the bounds of our own people, but in many cases, rebounds to the advantage of the poor and oppressed of other races

IF YOU WANT DILICIOUS FOOD

BUY

BEDEKARS SPICES AND PICKLES.

Sold Everywhere

V. P. Bedekar & Sons.

Mugabhat, Bombay 4.

Branches:—Thakurdwar, Parel Dadar.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 13.

	Season to date. Bales.	This week. Bales.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	11,291	165
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canade and other America (excluding linters)	3,253	106
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,745	93
Of which to Japan	688	28
Of which to China	242	4
Of which to G. B.	845	11
Of which to Germany	1,221	15
Stock at New York	——	228
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	4,030
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,589
World's visible supply	——	10,356
Of which American Cotton	——	7,856
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	6,524	245
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,615	117

	Corresponding Season 1929/30 Bales.	Week 1929/30 Bales.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,136	123
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canade and other America (excluding linters)	4,296	120
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,218	112
Of which to Japan	163	13
Of which to China	131	1
Of which to G. B.	1,047	22
Of which to Germany	1,394	29
Stock at New York	——	98
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,272
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,326
World's visible supply	——	——
Of which American Cotton	——	——
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	8,310	277
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,520	59

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiler by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Season to date. Bales.	This week. Bales.
Egyptian Cotton visible	——	828
East Indian Cotton visible	——	260
Total Afloat	——	363
American Afloat	——	41
East Indian Afloat	——	33
Takings of American Cotton for the season to date by:		
Great Britain	505	17
The Continent	1,042	——
The Orient, etc.	729	65

	Corresponding Season 1930 Bales.	Week 1930 Bales.
Egyptian Cotton visible	——	591
East Indian Cotton visible	——	319
Total Afloat	——	192
American Afloat	——	88
East Indian Afloat	——	33
Takings of American Cotton for the season to date by:		
Great Britain	884	32
The Continent	*	*
The Orient, etc.	*	*

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

* Not available.

BRADFORD WOOL.

Bradford, Feb. 13.

Tops:—The requirements of most users have apparently been covered for the time being and the turnover has been smaller. Manufacturers of Tops, however, remain very firm in view of stronger advices from the primary markets. The following are this week's quotations:—

Merinos 70's average, 24-1 4d. last week; 24-1 4d. per lb. this week.

Merinos 64's average, 21-3 4d. last week; 21-3 4d. per lb. this week.

Merinos 60's average, 20-1 2d. last week; 20-1 2d. per lb. this week.

Crossbreds 58's super come-back, 17-3 4d. last week; 18d. per lb. this week.

Yarns:—This section has been reflecting the conditions prevailing in the market for Tops. Quotations this week are unchanged, as follows:—

Worsted Yarns (Weaving) 2-16's, 32's, white, 15d. last week; 15d. per lb. this week.

Worsted Yarns (Weaving) 2-16's, 40's, white, 15d. last week; 15d. per lb. this week.

Worsted Yarns (Weaving) 2-24's, 70's, white, 33d. last week; 33d. per lb. this week.

Piece-goods:—No pronounced activity has been in evidence, buyers on the whole displaying a very cautious attitude.

FINE SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS

Manufactured by

The POONA MILLS

Specially recommended by Syt. KELKAR and Syt. TULPULE, President, Poona City Congress Committee.

The only mill which has refrained from Manufacturing KHADI since the Inception of Khadi movement, to protect Hand-made KHADI

Choice Selections of

DHOTIES, SARIES, MULLS, SHIRTINGS, TWILL, CREPE, DORIA, ETC.

Shops At Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Laxmi Road, Poona.

Agents:— Syt. Govindlal Mukundlal & Co., 58/64, Custom House Road, Bombay.

The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties

Pat-a-Cake, Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheeselets, Glaxo, etc.

MADE BY PEEK FREAN LONDON

HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.
T. MOTANDAS & CO., Karachi. PARRY & CO., LTD., Madras.

Insure Exclusively with INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

And THEREBY HELP the Attainment of

ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

Established in India 17 Years ago.

Managed by Indians, For the Benefit of Indians. Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.

UNIQUE TERMS TO AGENTS. HEAD OFFICE: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

VITINE

A permanent and infallible remedy for Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea and impotency. Price As. 11.

EUPEPSIN

A sure medicine for an attack of Dysentry Diarrhoea, Acidity and Indigestion. Price As. 10. Full cure and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOMOEO RESEARCH LABORATORY—DACCA (Bengal.)

FOR HEALTH

GLORIOUS, RADIANT JOVIAL HEALTH

Take

VEERYOTONE

No. 49. **Pills.** Regd

Veeryotone is an agent which gives physiological tone to subfunctioning organs and tissues and restores a normal physiological state.

Send for Literature, etc. to

Dr. J. D. Kulkarni

Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay No. 2

Tele. Add : "Omkaroday

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail Week ending 13th February, 1931:—

Brought into Sight: 165 this week; 11,291 this season; 12,136 last season.

Receipts at U. S. Ports: 117 this week; 7,615 this season, 7,520 last season.

Exports from America:—

To Great Britain: 11 this week; 845 this season; 1,036 last season.

To Continent: 55 this week; 3,012 this season; 3,277 last season.

To Japan, Canada, etc.: 32 this week; 888 this season; 905 last season.

Total: 98 this week; 4,745 this season; 5,213 last season.

World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton: 245 this week; 6,524 this season; 8,310 last season.

Deliveries to Spinners, Great Britain (all kinds): nil this week; 939 this season; 1,596 last season.

Visible supply:—

Stocks at American Ports: 4,030 this season; 2,272 last season.

Stocks at American Interior Towns: 1,589 this season; 1,326 last season.

Stocks in Great Britain and Continent: 2,237 this season; 1,692 last season.

Total: 7,856 this season; 5,290 last season.

Last week: 7,937 this season; 5,432 last season.

Difference on week: —81 this season: —142 last season.

Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (all kinds): 1,119 this season; 1,012 last season.

Buy the QUALITY

L. G.

Black Misky Asafœtida

Rs. 1-14 per lb.

and all other kinds

Lalji Godhoo & Co.,

Samuel St., Vadgadi BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 23443.

Branches : Madras and Kumbakonam.

A PRETTY LITTLE BOOK which tells HOW TO RESTORE PERFECT SIGHT by easy home treatment. Cures—All Eye Troubles. No Risk. No obligation. Write for a Copy.

SUNKER BROS. P. B. 10823. CALCUTTA.

FREE ! FREE !!

SEXUAL-SCIENCE

By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS.

Apply :— Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy, 30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Beauty may be skin deep

DRACCE'S
MALATTINE
GLYCERINE
SOAP

By material, make and finish in quality, excellence and value—will appeal to you as the most acceptable soap.

SOLD AT ALL STORES.

SOLE AGENT
A.V.R.A. ADYCAPPA CHETTY
191, Princess St.,
Bombay 2.

INSURE WITH
THE
GREAT EASTERN LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,
Branch Manager,
50-52, Churchgate Street. BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.
(Established In 1911).
HAS ISSUED
5-Year Cash Certificates.
Yielding 5¼% Interest.
Apply for Particulars
V. L. MEHTA
Managing Director.

HALF PRICE
(Postage Extra).
VITAL BOOKS ON PERSONAL HYGIENE & HEALTH

In honour of the 11th anniversary of our Firm all orders for these books posted till the end of February, 1931, will be executed at half Price. Our books are the best value for their price. Books better than these have not been written in India so far. Do not miss the golden opportunity of obtaining them now at Half their Usual Price.

	Original Price.		Original Price.
1. The Marriage Ideal	Rs. 2-8	12. Self Cure of Veneral Diseases	As. 0-8
2. Vital Knowledge for Young	Rs. 2-0	13. Self Cure of Female Diseases	As. 0-8
3. What Every Bride Should Know	Rs. 1-8	14. Advice to Young Men	As. 0-8
4. Family Limited	As. 0-8	15. Your Future Strength	As. 0-8
5. Sex Physiology (in man)	As. 0-8	16. Miracles of Nature	As. 0-8
6. Sex Physiology (in women)	As. 0-8	17. Wonders of Water	As. 0-8
7. Sure Son & A Healthy One	As. 0-8	18. Live 100 Years or More	As. 0-8
8. The Hidden Science for All	As. 0-8	19. Forecasting of Death	As. 0-8
9. Climax of Marriage Happiness	As. 0-8	20. Ah! Ha!! Haa!!!	As. 0-8
10 Secret Yoga Exercises	As.0-8	21. Boarding House Riddles	As. 0-8
11. Self Cure for Private Diseases of the 99 per cent.	As. 0-8	22. Secrets of Health	As. 0-8
		23. Beauty Hints	As. 0-8
		24. Secrets of Wealth and Wisdom	As. 0-8

Detailed list of these and other books are sent Free.
STENO BOOKS AGENCY, NO. 18, AMRITSAR, INDIA.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

VALUE OF CULTIVATING CHANGE IN RELATIONSHIP

The "Nation and Athenaeum" writes:—

The Prime Minister's speech was a satisfactory climax to a Conference which has proved far more definite and constructive than was generally expected. His summary of the work done, combined with Lord Reading's pronouncement on responsibility at the Centre and Lord Peel's final speech, should be sufficient to prove that the three political parties are determined to push through this experiment of transferring the real responsibility of governing India to Indians. We have from the first contended that any compromise would be a failure if based on the idea that India has still to be taught to ride on a leading-rein. There is nothing in the proposals which have been put forward by the Conference to prevent the Federation of All-India developing into a Government as independent as that of Canada, and it should be made clearer than it was at the Conference that the proposed safeguards are essentially of a temporary character, and are no more derogatory than the limitations imposed upon the Government of Canada in the early days of its dominion status. It is an enormous step forward for Great Britain to have accepted the idea of a Federal Government and Provincial Governments, each with Indian Ministers responsible solely to Indian Legislatures. Those Englishmen who have consistently demanded the grant of such a constitution for India can now fairly ask their Indian friends to seize this opportunity of doing some real constructive work. It would be utterly absurd if the proposed constitution were opposed in India on account of the safeguards which have been suggested. The Viceroy's control of the Army is an unfortunate necessity, due possibly to a mistaken policy in the past, but now unavoidable. It is a temporary arrangement, the end of which can be expedited by Indians themselves. The prevention of discrimination against non-Indian commercial undertakings is not only an act of justice to those who have worked up their businesses in good faith, but is necessary to prevent complications with other Powers which would certainly react on Great Britain. As regards finance, it should be made clear that the only safeguards are those needed to prevent a policy which should endanger the defence of India or its solvency. The strength of the English demand for safeguards is likely to depend on the course of events in India during the next three months, and the ability of Hindus and Moslems to reach a settlement.

"DESPERATE REMEDIES."

It would be idle to minimize the risk which these new proposals involve, but desperate conditions demand desperate remedies. For many years our administration in India, owing to its lack of any real popular support, has been growing less and less efficient. We pride ourselves on having brought India peace, but for some months the casualty lists due to political fights have been at least on a Boer War scale. Our old love of political freedom is shamed by the fact that there are probably more political prisoners under lock and key in India than in the remaining five-sixths of this unhappy and uneasy post-war world. We like to think of ourselves as the protectors of the Indian "ryot," but he remains at the end of a world slump with a standard of living which is still the lowest of any people past the nomadic stage. The idea that this deterioration can be checked by a further display of force, or by doubling the number of our political prisoners, could only come from men who are out of touch with the modern world. The objections to the bayonet theory of government and the Jallianwallah Bagh method of restoring order are two-fold. First, there is not a scrap of evidence to show that they have the beneficent effect so confidently predicted by Lord Rothermere, and, secondly, the present generation of Englishmen is less prone to this form of activity than was the last. The war did produce a certain modicum of international decency, and modern England is not likely to embark on a policy of repression upon the advice of a few disgruntled old officials and soldiers who feel, quite rightly, that the present situation reflects on the administration and outlook of their generation in India.

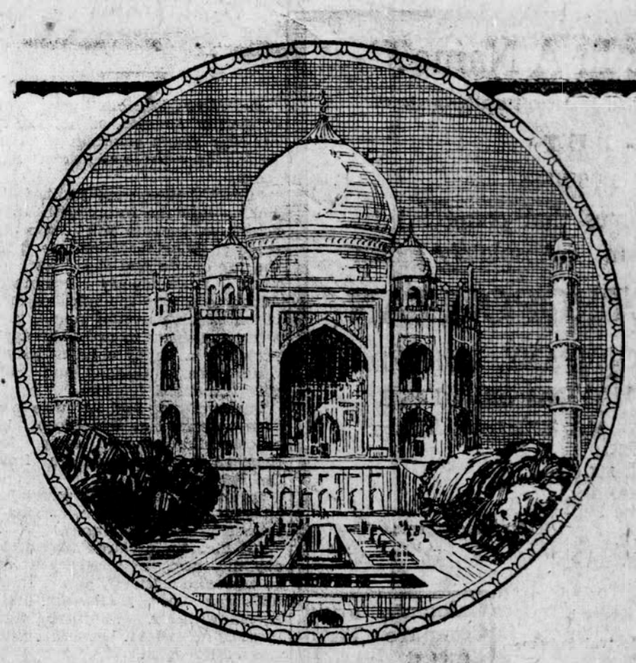
PRINCES' ATTITUDE.

Unfortunately, our mere consent to the Conference proposals will not be enough. It is not sufficient to say to India, "here is a constitution which goes much further than we thought practical a few years ago, take it and be thankful." Twelve years ago that might have been possible, but today it is difficult to think of any large group of Indians who will support the Conference proposals, and will be able to take the first steps necessary to bring the new Constitution into being. The Princes and their leading officials feel that they have gone far enough in promising to enter a Federation. They have little influence in British India, and their advocacy would arouse more suspicion than support. At the other end of the scale the Depressed Classes, though inclined to be friendly, are not sufficiently organised to be a valuable political force. The more moderate type of politician who has come to the Conference is, undoubtedly pleased with the results obtained, but Hindus, Sikhs and Moslems all tend to adopt the attitude that the proposed Constitution is satisfactory enough, but that they do not wish to identify themselves with it too definitely until the communal question has been settled to their satisfaction. The professional classes, the landowners, and the industrialists contain many politicians who, openly or secretly, would like to see the end of the present disorders and believe that the Conference proposals are sound and sufficient; but few of them are likely to be strong protagonists. On the other side, unless the unlikely happens, and leaders like Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus are prepared to co-operate we must expect a continuation of extremist activities, designed to wreck the whole settlement. They will be made easier by the existence, over the greater part of India of acute agrarian distress, which the ryot shares with agriculturists throughout the world.

NO WATERING DOWN.

It is necessary to face these rather unpleasant facts in order to understand that British statesmanship will not have completed its work when the proposals agreed upon at the Conference have been reduced to legal form. In Great Britain the duties of the Government are fairly simple, and it is only necessary to remember that time is an important factor, and that any delay or any attempt to "water down" the proposals which have been accepted will have the very worst possible reactions in India. It is in the latter country that the real struggle will take place, and in order that the proposals shall have a fair chance it is essential that the orientation of the Government of India should be changed. Its first object should be to prepare the country for its new form of government. The powers given under the present Government of India Act might be used to transfer the all-important subjects of law and order and revenue to Indian Ministers responsible to the Provincial Legislatures, and thus anticipate one of the alterations which is bound to take place under the new scheme. In the Central Government there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done—a proposal like the separation of Burmah involving great financial changes. It would be well if one or two of those Indians who have been prominent at the Conference could be introduced into the Government, and this is the only way in which the Government could make use of men like the Dewans of Mysore and Baroda, who did so much to sponsor the new scheme of Federation. If opportunity arises one or two Indian Governors might well be appointed. It is a thousand pities that the precedent established by the appointment of Lord Sinha has never been revived. British India is singularly lacking in men with the practical administrative experience which is frequently to be found amongst officials in the States. Neither Lord Irwin nor his successor, Lord Willingdon, are afraid of using Indians in high places, and a few changes in 'personnel' both in the Provinces and at Delhi, would do much to give people in India the impression that they are really at the beginning of a new epoch.

There are two factors which are helping to prevent a settlement in India. One is xenophobia, and the other is the feeling that some how or other the Government of India will, in the words of the late Lord Lytton, "take every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear." It is too late to discuss how far this latter feeling is justified. That is merely an academic question. The important point is that this distrust exists and is almost universal amongst educated Indians, even those who are quite friendly to us. It is based on the idea that we consider India to be of immense value to ourselves. We can only meet this distrust by setting up the new constitution as speedily and methodically as possible, and by using and trusting implicitly those Indians to whom we intend to transfer our responsibilities.



THE TAJ MAHAL
AGRA
This world famous memorium to a beautiful queen is one of the show places of India. Built by Emperor Shah Jehan in memory of his Queen, Mumtaz Mahal, the "Taj," with its delicate decoration and wondrous gate and mosque, forms the most exquisite group of Oriental architecture in existence. It is built of purest Jaipur marble.

INDIA

THE wondrous "Taj Mahal" was the outcome of superior knowledge, skilled hands and purest material. Even to-day it is recognised as the supreme example of Oriental architecture.

Superior knowledge, skilled hands and purest materials are the dominant factors which made—and still keep—"Milkmaid" Milk supreme in India. From coast to coast, from Cape Cormorin to the Himalayas, "Milkmaid" Sweetened Condensed Milk enjoys a large and ever growing public.

MILKMAID
Sweetened Condensed
MILK
(PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND)
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

DULEEPSINHJI
—:o:—
To Captain Sussex

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The appointment of K. S. Duleepsinghji as captain of the Sussex Cricket team is announced. The "Daily Mail" says that the appointment is as interesting as it will be popular.

If not so famous as his renowned uncle the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (K. S. Ranjitsinhji), Duleepsinhji, has already accomplished enough in cricket to be regarded as one of the great batsmen of the younger generation. Born in Inda on June 13, 1905, he later proceeded to England and at Cheltenham made his mark as a schoolboy cricketer almost at once. After a series of successes in school and University matches Duleepsinhji qualified for Sussex in 1926 and attained the further distinction of finishing at the top of the County batting with an aggregate of 696 runs and an average of nearly 35. He scored 132 against Middlesex and 115 against Hampshire and narrowly missed equalling the triumph of his uncle (who, in his first match for the county had made 150), by putting together 97 against Leicestershire on his first appearance for Sussex.

The following year he seemed destined for wonderful things, starting with 191 against Yorkshire at Cambridge and, in the next match, against Middlesex, scoring 43 and 254 not out. Soon afterwards, however he was stricken by a serious illnes and, subsequent to the end of May, played no more cricket that season. A winter in Switzerland effected a great improvement in his health, but in 1928 he had to go very quietly for some time, missing the first four matches at Cambridge but playing delightfully in scoring 52 and 37 against Oxford at Lord's Completely restored to health, Duleepsinhji assisted Sussex regularly to the end of the season and, in nineteen innings, actually scored 1,082 runs, once more heading the batting with an average of just over 60. Starting off with 121 in 80 minutes against Glamorgan he subsequently hit up five more scores of over a hundred.

In the 1929 season Duleepsinhji was again in brilliant form, seven times exceeding the hundred, with 246 and 202 as his best scores, and, with an aggregate of 2,018 in 36 innings once more coming out at the top of the batting with an average of over 56. His most sartling performance was in the match against Kent at Hastings in August when he followed 115 in the first innings with 246 in the second. Only on four previous occasions in first class cricket had a player in one match made a score of 100 in one innings and over 200 in another.

CENTURY AT LORD'S TEST

Last year Duleepsinhji was a great asset not only to his country but also to England. After committing the error of excluding him in the first Test match against Australia the selectors very wisely picked him for the remaining four. His century in the second Test match at Lord's is still fresh in the minds of cricket enthusiasts and his bright batting in the subsequent Test fixtures amply justified his selection in the side.

The appointment of Duleepsinhji is token of the great sportmanship of Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan and the spirit of camaraderie prevailing in the team which Duleepsinhji's brilliant performances should help to perpetuate.—"Pioneer."

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCY. LTD.
(Established 1871.)
Having broken all records is going up still.
WILL YOU go up with it?
As an Agent, Organiser or Inspector.

THERE IS ROOM FOR ALL.

Most Liberal Terms and Personal Attention.
Nothing more attractive ever offered.

Write at once to—
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency.
MOHAN SONS & CO.,
28, Apollo Street Fort, ... BOMBAY.

For Agency of
INDIAN Manufactured BUTTONS of real horn and mother Pearl Apply to—
ORIENTAL IMPORT & EXPORT LTD.,
13, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TWO SENSATIONAL BOOKS.

BY
Prof. DEYER, M.A., M.I.C.I. ETC.
The Famous Writer On Sane Sex and Health.

1. "VITAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YOUNG":—One and all parents of to-day feel the necessity of imparting Sex Education to their children, but they do not know the proper methods of doing so. This book is a fearless, and ringing challenge to prudery and ignorance. Excellent get up. Rs. 2 only.

2. "THE MARRIAGE IDEAL.—This was the book which the world needed the most. It contains the fruits of Prof. Deyer's life long study of the biggest problems confronting the young manhood of the world. In this book he has dared to tell the people frankly and fearlessly what they really need to know of before and after their marriage. Nice printing, Rs. 2/8 only. STENO BOOK AGENCY, (B. C.) Amritsar (India.)

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 (two) per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three)

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 (two. per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only.)

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 (two) only.

Dr. T N. SHARMA, Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.) GUJARAT, (Punjab).

TO MAKE
Your Life
Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through
KAMSHASTRA
Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

LEARN TYPEWRITING
IN A MONTH.

Shorthand Class is conducted by qualified graduates. Before joining anywhere else please have a look at

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opp. General Post Office, WARWICK HOUSE, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA

GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE.

No matter whatever type and however long-standing. Cures radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 23/2/B DURGA CHARAN MUKHERJI STREET, BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Scandal Of Slavery

WHY BLAME LIBERIA ALONE?

To find that the descendants of repatriated negro slaves have themselves become slave-drivers is ironic but not surprising. It did not need a League of Nations inquiry in Liberia to prove that slavery is not a peculiarly White institution, and that it exists, as it always has existed, wherever conditions are favourable. Slavery was indigenous in Africa before the white man arrived, though the white man with his plantations and his trading ships introduced the peculiar type of abomination which we in this country are accustomed to think of as slavery proper. The anti-slavery movement in the United States (so powerful before the invention of the cotton-gin made slavery on the big scale a profitable form of enterprise) found expression in the American Colonisation Society, which contrived, between 1820 and 1860, to repatriate more than 18,000 slaves in West Africa. The territory on which they planted these half-Americanised natives was taken from the indigenous tribes and christened Liberia, "the Home of the Free." The new country, whose motto was "the love of liberty brought us here," became in 1846 an independent Republic, with its own Bill of Rights (including a provision against all slavery), a popular Constitution and a President whose autocratic powers far outran those of his American model. The repatriated slaves, proud of their American heritage, and boasting themselves "gentlemen of Virginia," formed a superior caste along the coast and proceeded to treat the very primitive aborigines of the interior in much the same way that pioneering whites have commonly treated blacks who have objected to their intrusion. There followed the usual story of bloodshed and exploitation. In time the opening up of Africa as a source of labour and raw materials provided the Liberian Government with new sources of revenue. The gist of the present report, carried out by an International Commission (representing the League, the United States and Liberia) is that the Liberian Government has not failed to make use of these new opportunities. We shall not understand the situation or effectively remedy it if we think of Liberian slavery as unique and forget that, in the or another of its forms, slavery as still common in Africa. The Liberian Government, it is true, employs slave labour. The root of the evil, however, is not the direct employment of slaves, but the procuring of slaves for a market. And the market is white, not a black one.

VARIOUS FORMS OF SLAVERY.

Liberia has the distinction of concentrating within its own territory almost all the forms of slavery known to exist in the African continent. There is a system of domestic slavery, indigenous in Liberia as in many other parts of the world. It is a traditional "adoption" system, similar in some respects to the child slavery of Hong Kong, which will exists, in spite of the peremptory order by Mr. Churchill, when he was Colonial Secretary, that "this must stop." and in spite of the quite sincere efforts of successive British Governments to suppress it. "Peonage" is also an immemorial system, capable, as the report shows, of terrible abuse. It, too flourishes, not only in Liberia, but throughout the West African coast and hinterland, and has not been suppressed in British Protectorates. It is an ancient method of bartering flesh and blood, deep-rooted and in any case only slowly eradicable. All that can be said of the Liberian Government on this score is that they have shown no peculiar anxiety to hasten its end. Then there is the even more horrible system of slave exportation to Fernando Po, a system which, as the report declares, involves most of the features of the slave trade. The labour is obtained by "recruiters," slave raiders, in fact, who terrorise the chiefs, flog men, women and children into submission (sometimes into the grave) and carry off their victims to work from which they may never return and for which they are paid a ludicrous pittance, if indeed they are fortunate enough to be paid at all. The Liberians do not export slaves without inducement and in this case the inducement apparently comes from Spaniards at Fernando Po.

THE TRAGEDY OF FORCED LABOUR.

Forced labour, which supplies the most horrible chapter of the Report, may mean many things. Wherever it is permitted for private purposes it amounts, as Lord Cromer insisted, to slavery. It flourishes throughout Africa, sometimes even in disguised forms in British territory. In Liberia, we are told, it may involve a free supply of women for the use of black conscripts; it is recruited by soldiers, who at times show their dislike of any resistance to forcible capture by hanging up those who resist and lighting fires beneath them. But we know about the horrors. The question is, who profits by this terrible conscription? First, the Spaniards at Fernando Po. Secondly the Liberian Government, which uses slaves from the interior for porterage, for road construction, the building of barracks and compounds, and which is paid by the private owners and leaseholders of plantations for a regular supply of labour. Thirdly, the planters themselves. And here we come to one of the crucial points in the report. Liberia is nominally a free republic. But it has always stood in a close-relation to the United States, and the Firestone Plantations Company is incomparably the most influential employer of labour in the country. As a declaration of the company put it, "Liberians consider themselves more or less a protectorate of America, and want American capital to develop the country." It is as a result of their efforts that business in Liberia, once a remote and poverty-stricken country, is now pronounced to be "humming", and it is American capital which has made Monrovia a town of motors, electric light and hot baths. The Firestone Rubber Company has negotiated a series of treaties and concessions with the Liberian Government, and a principal clause in these complicated agreements has naturally been one in which the Liberian Government has promised to supply native labour. The firestone Company has pronounced itself strongly in favour of a free and contented labour force, and the League of Nations inquiry is of the opinion that there is "no evidence that the company forcibly impresses labour or consciously employs labour which has been forcibly impressed." But they make no pretence that the labour the company uses is not forcibly impressed, and they point out that their agreement with the Liberian Government includes a clause in which the company "offered that whenever the Government secured labour for it at its own request the company would pay one cent to the Government, one-half cent to the paramount chief, and one-half cent to the chief for each day's work performed by each of the men so supplied." The company may not have thought it worth while to become "conscious" whether or not this labour was freely recruited. Perhaps their attitude has not differed materially from that of the Spanish official at Fernando Po who replied to an inquiry whether he knew about or was responsible for the conditions under which boys were recruited, "Surely not! I attend to bills of health and other matters. I represent Spain. Since last year or the year before there has been a new contract with Spain. I think it is for 3,000 labourers, but I am not an official of the Liberian Government. All my Government cares about is the 3,000 labourers."

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The report suggests a number of remedies—all excellent in their way. They will be considered by the Council of the League when it meets next week. The Council will have to consider the far-reaching implication of the recommendation to replace senior Liberian District Commissioners by white officials—a recommendation which would clearly involve the end of Liberia as an Independent State. But the greatest danger is that the question of Liberian slavery may be regarded as an isolated question of negroes enslaving negroes. It is nothing of the sort. Slavery still exists in Africa under white rule, and the story of the League's attempts to make effective conventions upon slavery and forced labour suggests that if the League is to do anything worth doing in this matter, it must not be content with coercing the Liberian Government, which has shown the greatest docility under its castigation, but must deal with those white nations which have so far resisted any interference with their sovereign right to impress native labour. This means not only pushing on with the Slave Convention of 1926, no yet generally ratified and the Forced Labour Convention held up by the opposition of several countries of which Portugal was the chief, it means, above all, the establishment of a Permanent Slavery Commission, with the right in Lord Cecil's words, "to make investigations in a specific country, with the agreement of that country," on the occasion of any allegation of the existence of slavery in that country. That was the British Government's suggestion in 1926; it must be pressed at next week's Council. The United States Government, which has already spoken its mind so forcibly, would presumably be a willing partner to the proposal. Unless such a Commission is establashed with a right to watch over the sources of demand as well as those of supply of labour, League action will be ineffective, and the nations of Europe will incur the reproach that they have used the revelations of slavery in Liberia as an excuse for destroying its independence, not for destroying slavery, where they themselves profit by it.—"The New Statesman".

WORDS OF WISDOM

(BY CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI.)

Experience is the child of thought, and thought is the child of action. We cannot learn men from books.

—B. DISRAELI.

* * * * *

I heard a whisper from a ghost who shall be nameless, "that these commentators always kept in the most distant quarters from their principals in the lower world, through a consciousness of shame and guilt, because they had so horribly misrepresented the meaning of those authors to posterity."

—SWIFT.

* * * * *

New opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason, but because they are not already common.

—LOCKE.

* * * * *

Political changes should never be made save after overcoming great resistance.

HERBERT SPENCER.

* * * * *

The purest literary talent appears at one time great, at another time small, but character is of a stellar and undiminishable greatness.

Power dwells with cheerfulness, hope puts us in a working mood, whilst despair is no muse and untunes the active powers.

—EMERSON.

* * * * *

Childhood often holds a truth with its feeble finger, which the grasp of manhood cannot retain, which it is the pride of utmost age to recover.

—RUSKINN.

* * * * *

Men look back to the days of childhood as of greatest happiness, because those were the days of greatest wonder, greatest simplicity, and most vigorous imagination.

There is a true Church wherever one hand meets another helpfully, and that is the only holy or Mother Church which ever was, or ever will be.

—RUSKIN.

* * * * *

There is not a more accurate test of the progress of civilization than the progress of the power of Co-operation.

—J. S. MILL.

* * * * *

Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to Society, and to ourselves.

—BACON.

* * * * *

What makes all savage communities poor and feeble? The same cause which prevented the lions and tigers from long ago extirpating the race of men—incapacity of Co-operation.

—J. S. MILL.

* * * * *

These worlds would fall into ruin, if I did not perform action; I should be the author of confusion of castes, and should destroy these creatures.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

* * * * *

And this delightful Herb whose tender Green
Fledges the River's Lip on which we lean—
Ah, lean upon it lightly! for who knows
From what once lovely Lip it springs unseen?

OMAR KHAYYAM.

* * * * *

All actions are wrought by the energies of nature only. The self, deluded by egoism, thinketh: "I am the doer". But he, O mighty-armed, who Knoweth the essence of the divisions of the energies and functions, holding that, "the energies move amid the energies" is not attached.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

* * * * *

Think, in this battered Caravanseral
Whose Doorways are alternate Night and Day,
How Sultan after Sultan with his Pomp
Abode his Hour or two, and went his way.

OMAR KHAYYAM.

* * * * *

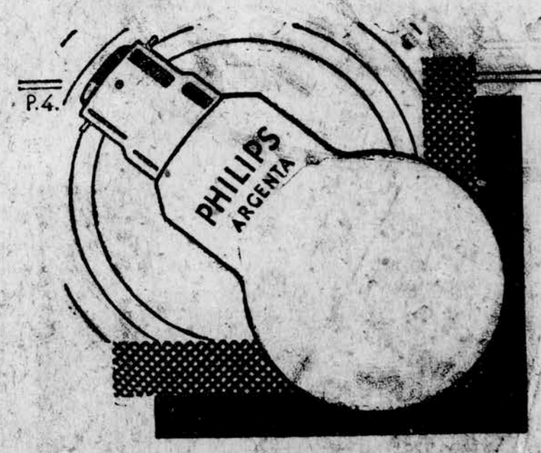
Every person is a potter, and circumstances are like clay which can be licked into any shape he likes.

—NANDALAL.

* * * * *

Those deluded by the energies of nature are attached to the functions of the energies. The man of perfect knowledge should not unsettle the foolish whose knowledge is imperfect.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.



P.4.

this better light rests nerves & eyes

Light can tire or light can rest you. See that the light in your home or office is the cheerful, restful light of PHILIPS Argenta LAMPS. They give you all the light without the glare, light that soothes the nerves and helps the eyes, and floods into every dark corner.

Throughout the world PHILIPS Argenta Lamps are famous for their light. So next time ask specially for Philips Argenta—no better lamps are made.

PHILIPS Argenta LAMPS

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL Co. (India) LTD.,
"Philips House", Heysham Road, Calcutta.
Branches:—Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi and Rangoon.
Sole Distributors:—
PRECIOUS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 65, Apollo St., Bombay.
THE CROMPTON ENGINEERING CO. (MADRAS), LTD.,
Line Beach, Madras.

Save eyestrain—increase production—by fitting—
PHILIPS *Industrial* **LIGHTING FITTINGS**

Write for full details of the new PHILIPS Systems of importance to every works-manager.

PHILUMA

PHILUMA Jr.

For better light and better Radio—specify PHILIPS.

GREIF PRODUCTS (India) Agency

24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and Poona are the largest Stockists of

Self-Rising Flat and Automatic and handfeed Rotary Duplicators, Stencil Papers for Gestetner and other Rotary Duplicators, Ink-tubes, Absorbant Papers (Deshi), Ribbons, Carbon Papers for Typewriter, Pen and Pencil use

NEW STANDARD MERCEDES TYPEWRITERS in foolscap, Brief & Policy Sizes.

Prices most moderate, quality guaranteed. Apply for our Pricelist & Leaflets.

A. S. DIAS & CO.

Commissariat, Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

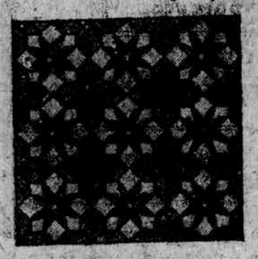
"The Challenge Suit"

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.

	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/
Indian Royal Office Suit C. T.	10.
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

GARLICK & Co.

including GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS and TILE MANUFACTURERS.
Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY.



FLOORING TILES

Artistic, in Different Colours, Strong, Durable and Superior to others. Suitable for Bungalows, Churches, Public Buildings, etc.

Prices:—Less than Half Cost of Other TILES.

Makers of Cast Iron Columns, Railings, Brackets etc., etc.

Tel. No. 41001. Tele. "Garlick".

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, District HOWRAH.

USE ALWAYS!!
'DILRANJAN'
(REGD.)
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM
Superior to All Balms.
EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ALL ACHES
Trial will convince you

Can be had every where one bottle Ans. 7.

Terms for Distributors from the Sole Agents:—
DWARKADAS & Co.,
3, Nagdevi St., Bombay 3.

The Bombay Stockists:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.
Princess Street.

Second hand SEWING MACHINES of all makes purchased, SOLD, exchanged repaired and new spare parts sold

PEDNEKAR & Co.,
Girgaon Rd., Kandewadi Naka
BOMBAY 4.

Englebert

LAST DAYS OF REDUCED PRICES
BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY

Sold by All Good Dealers.

ENGLEBERT TYRES INDIA, LTD., 76, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.

ASTROLOGY

The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India and the Far East. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Answers to question varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc. It has wonderful power to give abundant fortune to the wearer to his utter surprise. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube, Rs. 29-11. BASIKARANA TALISMAN. Wear this and keep under your absolute control any man or woman, Rs. 4-9.

N.B.—If not benefitted, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN,
F. T. S. (Expd. 30 Years.)
President, All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta.

Wickless Stoves
Give Blue Flames
Senta Typewriters & Sewing
Sole Agents:— Machines
S. NAVALKAR & SONS.,
Sayee Bhuwan, Princess St., Bombay 2

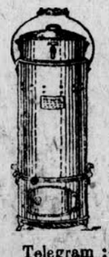
LODHRA
FOR LADIES'
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

12 oz. Rs. 3, 6 oz. Re. 1-10-0.

AGENTS:—
RATILAL BROS.,
CHURCHGATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

LATEST ADDITION TO
Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A.M.D.B.L.)
World-renowned Patent



IC MIC COOKER

CHAPATI-MAKING & FRYING ARRANGEMENT
Simultaneously with cooking and baking
HAS REMOVED A LONG FELT WANT

Write to-day for our latest illustrated catalogue.

Telegram:— "ICMICOOKER"
IC MIC COOKERS LTD, 23, College St., Calcutta.
Phones:—B.B. 859 South 65

Dwindling British Imports Into India

RESULT OF BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

The following figures show how boycott has effected the foreign Seaborne Trade of British India especially in relation with the United Kingdom.

The total value of Import, Export and Re-export Trade of British India with Foreign countries in the followinlg years is as follows:—

	1928-29 Crores Rs.	1929-30 Crores Rs.	Decrease in Crores. Rs.	Percentage.
Total value of Trade	449	301	48	11 per cent.

Total value of the imports from the British Empire in the month of Dec. 1929 Dec. 1930

	In lakhs of Rs.	In lakhs of Rs.	Decrease in lakhs Rs.	Percentage.
British Empire	862	480	382	43 per cent.
United Kingdom	728	392	336	47 per cent.

Total value of goods imported from British Empire during the 9 months from April 1st to 31st December.

In crores of rupees 1929	1930	Plus of Minus.	
British Empire 92.6	58.6	44.0	50 per cent.
76.3	47.5	28.8	36 per cent.

Value of trade with the United Kingdom	1928-29 In thousands of Rs.	1929-30	Decrease of Increase In lakhs of rupees.
Important Articles:—			
Artificial silk yarn	30,52	19,52	—11.
Chemicals	1,47.29	1,59,33	plus 12.
China Clay	9,65	15,10	plus 5.5
Cotton Raw	11,77	4,04	—7
Twist and yarn	3.5 6,10	2,95,91	—61
Cotton piece goods			
grey	13,78,09	11,75,99	—200
white	14,23,36	12,02,58	—220
coloured	11,99,30	7,50,44	—499
Drugs and medicines	1,0728	96,62	—11
Dyeing & tanning subt.	16,87	22,08	plus 6
Hardware	1.88,73	1,80,42	—8
Instruments & Apprts	2,88,32	3,03,30	— 7.5
Jewellery	11,15	20,60	plus 10
Liquor			
ale, beer & porter	61,30	68,35	plus 7
Spirit	1,36,04	1,4061	plus 4
Machinery & Millwork	14,09,41	13,68,28	—48
Brass	84,09	56,09	—28
Copper	49,25	29,96	—20
Iron & Steel	11.90.05	9,28,78	—162
Steel	107,94	81,59	—26
Oils mineral	11,99	31,13	plus 12
Paints & Painters materials	1,04,02	99,98	— 5
Piece goods of cotton artl. silk	83,12	43	—99
Provisions	2,25,46	2,35,11	plus 10
Soap	11,38,85	1,45,81	plus 7
Sugar	10,10	1,03,20	plus 93
Woollen manfc.	1,69,22	1,28,32	—40
Tea chests	55,93	63,96	plus 7
Tobacco	2,13,75	2,26,40	plus 13
Total in crores of Rupees	113	103	—10

'sɐpdnɪ crores of

CHINA AND INDIA

Communion Through Art

The Exhibition of Chinese paintings being exhibited in the Exhibition Hall of the Indian Society of Oriental Art is a unique one in the history of Oriental Art in Calcutta.

The paintings consist of the marvellous production of Mr. Jlu Fov Kan, the President of the Chinese Art Society, Canton and a few old paintings of the Sung, Yuen, Meng and Ching dynasties, some of them are about 900 years old.

The Chinese paintings differ from Western ones as much as the East differs from the West in all ideals of life. The lines are suggestive of the oriental ideals and modes of life—through the picture you may have the oriental atmosphere and an attempt of striking the strings of divine love in the world of art. Really Art is the mirror through which the country speaks this is the universal language intelligible to those not conversant with the language.

The purpose for which Mr. Kan comes here is actually a laudable one his pictures are not for sale, but an attempt to have an intimacy and co-operation between India and China through Art.

Mr. Kan's speech will speak at length his ideas of having a communion with India through Art. Indian lovers of Art should welcome the idea and co-operate with the artist.

MR. KAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kan delivered the following speech on the opening of the Exhibition:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to be here this evening especially when I learn that the aim of your learned Society is to cultivate and foster the spirit of Oriental Art. During the past, India and China have been intimate neighbours and it is only because of various changes and with the passing of years that we have gradually drifted apart and to be here this evening is like meeting old friends again after a long absence. I am unable to express in words how happy I feel to be here to-night.

Owing to our geographical position, relations between India and China are somewhat different to that of other countries. Our civilisation is closely related and we have many things in common. As regards our Art and Building construction therea are many similarities in both countries, and to this day, traces of Indian Art still remain among our ancient structures and literature. When I saw these things and read about the wonders of your country I came to the conclusion that India must be a great country, and for the last twenty years, I have cherished the hope that I may have an opportunity to visit your land. But owing to many reasons my dreams had not been realised sooner, and it is only now that my hopes have materialised and when I am present at this Society this evening to join our friendship again I do not feel like a stranger, as it seems that I have already met you in my dreams before.

During the latter part of the Han dynasty, Chinese Philosophy and Art were revolutionised with beneficial effect when Buddhism and Art spread across the Himalayas into China. We, Chinese are most grateful for what India had bestowed upon us. It is however to my regret that it is almost two thousand years since the introduction of these great benefits and I feel ashamed to think that my Mother Country had neglected to express its gratitude. I am glad to be here in order that I may avail myself of this chance to return to you our deepest appreciation. What I have brought to Indian on this occasion to show our gratitude consist only of a few paintings of by old Chinese Masters as well as a number of very ordinary paintings of my own work. These can hardly be termed to be worthy of reciprocating your kindness, but nevertheless they will give you an idea of Chinese Art and I hope that with the aid of these pictures our friendship after a period of two thousand years will be renewed.

India and China being neighbours, we should establish some means by which we may cultivate a relationship for our mutual benefit, and with this purpose in view, I suggest that such work may be initiated with the assistance of the Indian Society of Oriental Art. Indian and Chinese works of art may be exchanged between the two countries for exhibition purposes or the two countries may combine to have an exhibition once or twice a year in order that our views may be exchanged for the benefit of Oriental Art. I sincerely trust you will put your heart and soul into this matter so that the beauties of Oriental Art and culture may be broadcasted and its light will shine brightly throughout the world.

In conclusion I wish to thank your great artist, Dr. Tagore, and also those present here this evening for the kind reception accorded to me.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1927	Rs. 468 Lakhs.	1927	Rs. 122 Lakhs.
1928	Rs. 585 "	1928	Rs. 140 "
1929	**Rs. 650** "	**1929**	**Rs. 161** "

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS

Bonuses Declared on Whole Life Assurance Policies
1924 ..... Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1,000 per Annum.
1927 ..... **Rs. 25** per Rs. **1,000** per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to:—
THE MANAGER, Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. —
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.,

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on ordinary Savings Bank Account and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

"YOUR LIFE READING"

WRITE THE EXACT DATE AND TIME of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year Life Reading (with monthly details) Rs. 2; correct answers for 8 Questions about futurity Re. 1; each additional question As. 8. V. P. P. Charges As. 4. The Proprietor:

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,
Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Pannalal Terraces Residents Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside. The subject will be "Swadeshi and Our Duty". Among other speakers will be Shrimati Lilabehen Munshi, Sjts. K. M. Munshi Purshotamdas Tricumdas Abdur Rehman Casum Mitha, Shrimati Kantabehen Kandwala.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Marwari Swadeshi League at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank) to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. When Shrimati Kaila-Ben Master, will preside and Shrimati Lilawati Munshi, Mr. Kasuri, Shrimati Kanta-Ben Khandwala and other prominent leaders will present.

SAWANTWADY STATE PEASANTS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Sawantwady Peasants' Union will be held at the S. S. League, Parel Settlement, Chinchpokli tomorrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

TALUKA DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE.

Conference of the Taluka Development Associations will be held at Thakersey Memorial Building at 1 p.m. on Sunday 22nd February, when the Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Agriculture, will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Gita at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.))

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round in the "A" Ward of the City has been arranged for to-morrow (Sunday). The party will start from the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Those interested may attend.

MADHAV BAUGH SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Open only on Saturday and Sunday: time 3-30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

Professor M. N. Marshall the strongest man of the East, will give a variety performance of astounding feats of strength.

AKALI VOLUNTEER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Srijut Bhikam Singh, Akali Dal Volunteer, who was seriously injured at Azad Maidan on January 27, while controlling the huge crowds to near Mahatma Gandhi, is lying seriously ill in the Free Emergency Hospital. It is feared that his right foot will have to be amputated.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 P.M. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Gita at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz on Sunday at 9 A.M. (S. T.).

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR

'Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh' the monthly Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar will be held at 'Nusserwan Hall', Station Road, Santa Cruz on Sunday, the 22nd inst., from 8-30 to 11 A.M. and from 3-30 to 8 P.M.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' LEAGUE

The Joint Secretaries writes:—

All the Members of The Bombay Students' League are informed to be present at 5 P.M. in the League's Office on Sunday 22nd instant.

Under the auspices of The Bombay Students' League a "Khadi Feri" will start at 7-30 A.M., on Sunday 22nd instant from the League's Office at Morarji Gokuldas Market-Chawk, Kalbadevi. It will pass through the important streets of the City. All the Students are requested to join.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Variety Entertainment in aid of Chirner Defence and Swadeshi Committee at The Royal Opera House on Sunday 22nd instant at 9-30 a.m.

Garbas, Instrumental and vocal music, skits, physical feats, tablau, etc. Tickets can be had at the gate from 8 a.m. on Sunday.

REFUSAL TO SIGN NATIONAL PLEDGE.

LIST OF CONCERNS UNWILLING TO AGREE WITH CONGRESS TERMS.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee writes:—

Textile mills in India were requested by us to agree to certain terms and conditions under which they could help the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth and yarn. A large number of mills agreed to sign the undertaking required of them. Some, however, have not done so. Under the circumstances we are compelled to call upon the public and the dealers in foreign cloth specially to boycott all such mills which have refused to join the national movement in this manner. I enclose for favour of publication list of the mills to be boycotted.

The number of mills that have agreed to the Congress terms is very large and therefore, I am not troubling you with the list for publication at this stage. But we are having the full list printed in pamphlet form and any person interested in such list can obtain a copy by writing to our office.

I trust that you will give every publicity to our boycott list. It would be desirable to publish it on several occasions.

INDIAN CONCERNS UNWILLING TO AGREE.

Indian Mills which have either declined to sign the form or from whom no replies are received or whose replies are found unsatisfactory.

TO BE PLACED ON BOYCOTT LIST.

1 Lakshmichand Jaipuria Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd; Seth Lumichand Ram Kunvar Delhi.

2 Fine Spg. and Wvg. Factory; Manubhai D. Vakil Surat.

3 Lankapathi Wvg. Works; Purshottam Ambaram Bros, Ambaji Road Surat.

4 Surya Prakash Wvg. Factory; Sahayaram Harkishandas Chenti Bros. Near Station Road, Surat.

5 Tapidas Govindram Mills; Motiram Tapidas Hathiwalla, Begumpura, Surat.

6 Shri Gajanand Wvg. Mills; V. R. Valankar Sanghli.

7 Katharaj Krishnagar Mills; Kallianji Damodar and Co. Krishnagarh.

8 Garden Factory; Chandulal and Co. Surat.

9 Mahaboobshahi Gulbarga Mills; Dayaram Surajmal Gulbarga (Deccan).

10 Savatram Ramprasad Mills; Seth Savatram Ramprasad, Taja Peth, Akola.

11 Vaidarba Mills; V. H. Deshmukh and Co. Ellichpur (Dt. Amraoti).

12 D. S. Ramgopal Mills; Lachminarayan Ram Gopal and Sons, Elichigudda.

13 Rampooria Cotton Mills; Hazarimal Hiralal, Serampore.

14 Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills; H. Datta and Sons, Palta, 24 Parganas

15 Guru Ramdas Spg. and Wvg. Mills; Jawahirsingh Sundarsingh Babbar, Armitsar (Punjab).

16 Lalmal Hardeodas Cotton Mills; Bankilal Saheb, Hathras, Aligarh.

17 New Ramchand Cotton Mills; Harcharandas Hathras City.

18 Preni Spg. and Wvg. Mills; Kriparam Brijlal Ujhani.

19 Ramchand Gaurisahai Cotton Mills; S. R. Kjanna Tik Tera, Lucknow.

20 Shri Sahu Chhatrapati Mills; H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur Sahahupuri, Kolhapur.

21 New Weaving and Trading Mills Ltd.; Madangopal Purshotam Khanna, Ajmer.

22 Dakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd.; Dacca.

NON-INDIAN CONCERNS UNWILLING TO AGREE.

Non-Indian Mills which have either declined to sign the form or from whom no replies are received or whose replies are unsatisfactory.

TO BE PLACED ON THE BOYCOTT LIST.

1 Finlay Mills Ltd.; James Finlay and Co. Ltd. Parel, Bombay.

2 Goldmohur Mills Ltd.; James Finlay and Co. Dadar Bombay.

3 Satya Mills Ltd.; James Finlay and Co. DeLisle Road.

4 Swan Mills Ltd.; James Finlay and Co. Sewree, Bombay.

5 Bowreah Cotton Mills Co Ltd.; Kettlewell Bullen and Co. Bowreah, Howrah.

6 Dunbar Mills Ltd. No. 1; Kettlewell Bullen Shamnagar.

7 Dunbar Mills Ltd. No. 2; Kettlewell Bullen Shamnagar.

8 Dunbar Mills Ltd. No. 3; Kettlewell Bullen Shamnagar.

9 Dunbar Mills Ltd. No. 4; Kettlewell Bullen Shamnagar.

10 Victoria Cotton Mills Ltd.; C. G. Ashworth Receiver, c/o Lovelocks and Lewis Calcutta.

11 Atherton Mills; Atherton West and Co. Ltd. Cawnpore.

12 Cawnpore Textile Mills Ltd.; Begg Sutherland and Co. Cawnpore.

13 Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.; Begg Sutherland and Co. Cawnpore.

14 Muir Mills Co. Ltd.; Thomas Smith Cawnpore.

15 New Victoria Mills; G. T. Allen Cawnpore.

16 Bengal Nagpur Mills; Shaw Wallace and Co. Rajnandgaon.

17 Swadeshi Cotton Mills; H. Horsman Cawnpore.

18 Buckhingam Mills; Binny and Co. Madras.

19 Carnatic Mills; Binny and Co. Madras.

20 C. Aaron and Sons Wvg. Factory; C. Aaraon and Sons Pappinisary, N. Malabar.

21 Madura Mills Co. Ltd.; A. F. Harvey Madura.

22 Madura Mills Co. Ltd.; A. F. Harvey Tuticorin.

23 Madura mills Co. Ltd.; A. F. Harvey Ambasamudram.

24 Madura Mills Co. Ltd.; A. F. Harvey Madura East.

25 Malabar Wvg. Co.; A. T. Christian Cannanore.

26 Cambodia Mills Ltd.; Pierce Leslie and Co. Ondiputhur.

27 Bangalore Woollen Cotton; and silk mills Ltd. Binny and Co. Bangalore City.

28 Gokak Mills Co. Ltd.; Forbes Campbell Cokak Falls.

29 Laxmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.; The Bombay Co. Ltd. Sholapur.

30 Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd.; The Bombay Co. Ltd. Sholapur.

31 Cawnpore Cotton Mills; British India Corporation Ltd. Cawnpore.

32 The Lalimli Mills; British India Corporation Ltd. Cawnpore.

33 The Dhariwal Mills; British India Corporation Ltd. Cawnpore.

TRUE NATURE OF MAN.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public discourse on "The True Nature of Man" in English at the Bailibol's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TOWN HALL EXHIBITION.

CHINESE AND INDIAN PAINTINGS.

A collection of modern Indian and Chinese paintings will be on view at the Town Hall from the 27th instant at the Exhibition organised by the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art. The Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont will declare the exhibition open.

In addition to some examples of Indian Art which have been got together for the occasion several specimens of modern Chinese paintings as also works of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries of Chinese Art have been secured. A number of paintings by Mr. Jen Foo Kau, a modern artist of repute in China, are also included in the selection.—A. P.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY CLERKS.

The Honorary Secretary, The Clerks' Union, Bombay writes:—

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union, a public meeting of all salaried employees will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the Hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 5 p.m.

"BE GHADI MOUJ"

—:o:—

Idd Annual.

The "Id" annual of the "Be Ghadi Mauj" is an index to the newly awakened national feelings and impulses which gradually recement the cultural contacts between the two great communities in India. These contacts have been until recently firmly established. And, they may be found in the art and cultural achievement the communities, Hindu and Muslim, possess as a common and priceless heritage. The "Id" number is prompted by the national demand for freedom. The contents of the annual are of popular and varied interest. It is profusely illustrated. It is worth its moderate price.

NOMINATION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

The Registrar, University of Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Major S. L. Bhatia, M.C., I.M.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Major S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., resigned.

Geeta Class.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the General education Society Ghhabildas's Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY HOCKEY.

—:o:—

Preparations For Aga Khan Tourney

With Bombay's Premier Hockey Tournament soon to commence preparations are being made to ensure accommodation for the big crowds anticipated when the principal matches are don for decision. The Aga Khan Hockey Committee are introducing an innovation by reserving 50 seats for season ticket holders. The seating arrangements are to be enhanced and as the season ticket is moderably priced there should be many who will avail themselves of the offer.

The Gymkhana Committee has done much for local Hockey and it is pleasing to note that an understanding has been reached with the Calcutta Hockey Association, so that the big Toruna-ments in these respective cities do not clash. Mr. J. Birtwistle, the enterprising Hockey Secretary of the Gymkhana is doing everything in his power to ensure the success of the tournament for which a record entry of teams is anticipated.

Following the practice of former years the Committee will devote a large portion of the "gate-money" to deserving charities.

Several strong local combinations will be seen on the historic Gymkhana ground during the next month. The Bombay Customs, the Government Telegraphs XI, the Lusitanians and the G. I. P. Rly XI are expected to go far in the toruney.

CALCUTTA ATHLETICS NEW TRACK STAR

Calcutta would seem to have discovered another champion sprinter in R. A. Varnieux who defeated Mr. Sulton, the well-known B. N. R. Athlete in the senior Amateur Athletic Championships held at Calcutta on Thursday last. Varnieux beat the Bengal Olympic Champion in the 100 yards, 220 yards, Long Jump and 150 yards (Senior Handicap).

Muslim Boy Run Over By Motor Bus

The Nal Bazar locality was agog on Friday morning owing to the death of a Mohamedan boy, who was run over by a motor bus. It appeared at about 11 a.m. Amedkhan Balwankhan, aged seven years, was going along Nal Bazaar Road with his mother when he was run over by a motor bus belonging to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co.

DRIVER ASSAULTED

Owing to Id holiday a large number Mohamedans had congregated near Nal Bazaar and seeing the boy run over by the bus, they rushed at the driver and assaulted him while others threw stones at the bus. A few Mohamedan leaders came to the spot and pacified the excited mob. The police also arrived and persuaded the men to disperse. The tramway communication was suspended for about half an hour till the crowd dispersed.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, February 20.

Previous closing rate	11.10
To-day's opening rate	11.03
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	10.93
Difference	—0.17

Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 214.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, February 20.

Previous closing rate	5.99
To-day's opening rate	5.97
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	5.92
Difference	—.07

POLICE ACTIVITY IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

Attachments Galore.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Feb. 19.

Police have been stationed at each and every field of Saijpur, a Satyagrahi village of the Taluka. Such a strong police guard on crops standing in the fields is a novelty in this Taluka for up till now no such severe steps have been taken by the authorities to coerce peasants into submission to the official methods of collecting revenues. Similar steps have been taken but the revenue authorities at Amod where also strong police guard has been place on tobacco and pulse crops. But the Satyagrahis of the two villages are as determined as ever to withstand all official ways and methods of collecting revenue.

The new Mukhi of Saijpur is playing the role of a guide to the attachment clerk who has at present concentrated all his forces on Saijpur. About 115 maunds of tobacco has been already attached as reported on the 18th instant. Further reports received to-day tell the same tale of attachments which are as follows:—

On the 17th instant, the attachment officer was busy with his men collecting tobacco from the field of Sjt. Lallubhai Vaheribhai Patel of Saijpur. About 40 maunds of tobacco was collected and attached by nightfall.

One buffalo of Sjt. Ashabhai Vaheribhai has been attached and taken to the police camp. It is reported that the buffalo is not looked after properly and that it is kept in the open without sufficient food and water. But both the brothers are quite happy and cheerful for the sacrifice they are given the opportunity to make at last.

ARREST AND RELEASE.

Sjt. Shivabhai Garbadbhai was caught by the attachment clerk while he was going home with a baggage of tobacco and taken to the lock-up with a view that he would pay up revenue dues of Rs. 4 but in the evening when he refused to pay a pie and asked for meals, he was let off.

The attachment clerk has also attached tobacco as under on the 17th instant:—20 maunds of Sjt. Tulshibhai Trikumbhai Patel, 20 maunds of Sjt. Narottam Dasbhai and 4 maunds of Sjt. Manibhai Jethabhai Patel.

A prominent no-taxer of Vadadala, Sjt. Bhudarbhai Galabhai Patel, died this morning. He had been very firm in his resolve not to pay revenue and allowed goods worth about Rs. 300—400 to be attached by the attachment clerk, but was unyielding till his last.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

After jailing 39 volunteers and workers in 3 days, the local authorities have chosen to hold aloof from making any further arrests.

Salt was manufactured in Sunav on the 17th instant by giving a notice to the authorities. Contraband salt was sold and Census numbers erased on the day from Sunav, but the authorities took no notice of the events. Five volunteers were arrested from Amod while manufacturing contraband salt, but were let off at 8 p.m. Police are wandering on the outskirts of the village as also in the fields all the night with electric torches and with lathis and rifles to guard the crops.

The attachment authorities in Sunav are said to have spent 50 per cent. more on the revenue dues than the sum they have realised. Is this way the Bombay Government intend to increase the land revenue to cope with falling resources. They must consult Sunav authories before they do anything novel.

Sjt. Bhailalbhai Dajibhai Patel, a prominent worker of Nisraya, has been arrested on the 18th while picketing the liquor shop at Borsad.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

Celebrations At Poona.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 19.

Under the auspices of Shri Swami Vivekananda Society, Poona, the 69th Anniversary of Shri Swami Vivekanand was celebrated on Sunday, the 15th instant, at the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Hall, Poona. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Prof. K. H. Kelker and Swami Sambudhanand spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the work of Swami Vivekanand. Rao Bahadur Vaidya who knew Swamiji personally, made a few interesting and appreciative remarks from his own experience about the life work of the great man.

Swami Sambudhanand was staying at Sardar Moodliar's for about four days, and during that period he held discussions at that place, when, several gentlemen asked questions, which were satisfactorily answered by the Swami. He also delivered a lecture to the students of the Sir Parasuram Bhau College, Poona.

PRICES NOW REDUCED by 2 ans. per lb. POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER and FRENCH & PURE COFFEE

THE KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBIT.O !

ENCOURAGE
INDIAN INDUSTRY
AND
HELP THE NATION

Will be opened in March 1931
On 21-3-31 simultaneously
With CONGRESS for about 4 Weeks

Sell and ADVERTISE your Commodities through this Exhibition
And be
A SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURER

The only opportunity for the Sale and the Publicity for your Swadeshi products in Sind and all India.

Write for the Stall to :—
THE SECRETARY
KARACHI SWADESHI EXHIBITION
P. O. 88, KARACHI.

Plans and Reservations open at :
J. TIRATH & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

STOP PRESS

GANDHIJI WANTS PURNA SWARAJ.

NEW DELHI Feb. 20.

In the course of his speech before a large gathering of about a lakh of people, at Delhi, Gandhiji made an important speech. The following are important extracts from it:

What we want for India is Purna Swaraj, and who can calculate what further sacrifices India will have to make to achieve that goal! I assure you that I am doing as much as is humanly possible to bring about peace, so that people may not have to go through further suffering and sacrifices, but everything is in God's hands and if it be not His will that any understanding be arrived at, then I will have to tell the people that they must be ready for much furtaer suffering. The sacrifices that we have made are as nothing before the sacrifices other nations have made for the sake of freedom. But there is a reason why we have not had to suffer as much as other nations. It is as clear to me as day light.

"The reason is that when we pledged ourselves to achieve Purna Swaraj, we also took the vow that whatever we do in furtherance of the goal would be in consonance with truth and non-violence and when I think of the part played by the whole of India, especially by the rural population, I think we have substantially fulfilled the pledge of truth and non-violence.

But I cannot deceive myself nor will I permit you deceive yourself. We have followed truth and non-violence, but we have not made them an article of faith. They have been, to some, a matter of policy, but even if you have accepted it as a policy you may not act or think in terms of violence. So long as you adhere to the policy, the very thought of untruth or violence is breach of pledge.

You will remember that at the Ahmedabad Congress, this matter was thoroughly thrashed out in the presence of leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari, and after full deliberation it was decided that so long as we were bound to adhere to truth and non-violence in thought word and deed, the slightest breach of that pledge meant breach of faith. I may tolerate the allegation that Indians are not fit for Swaraj, but I cannot for a moment tolerate the allegation, if it were true, (sic) that my countrymen were untrue or dishonest.

I cannot think of a greater tragedy than that those who believed in God were ungodly and guilty of breach of faith. Such people are not fit for freedom they are fit for slavery and worse. For this reason, I have always laid the greatest stress on the point, that it was open to you to abandon the policy and adopt a different one, but so long as you pin your faith to truth and non-violence, do not deceive yourself or the world.

Therefore, when I heard that there had been some excesses on the part of our people in the picketing of foreign cloth, I was deeply pained. I have not been able to investigate into the allegations but you know that in 1921-22, I expiated for the excesses by suspending the movement. That sort of expiation is to-day out of question. But I must say that wherever these excesses are going on they must stop.

Mr. Gandhi continued "It is better that dealers in foreign cloth should continue to sell it and those addicted to drink continue to do so, than that we should resort to excesses in picketing. But there is another danger I wish to warn you against. If we take to these excesses, we shall be opening the door for selfrdestruction when we have Swaraj, for there will then be no third power with machine guns to intervene and restore peace. We shall be fighting one another and fratricidal war will spell destruction. If, therefore, you have the slightest apprehension in your mind that picketing cannot be done without resorting to excesses, you had better be done with it.

ARE YOU UNEASY YOU WORRIED YOU IN TROUBLE ?

Are your troubles resulting from enmity debts. Business deals. Love or marriage. Is it weakness? Timidity or a complex that restrains your action. You can obtain solutions and correct guidance through medium of

MAHMOUD BEY

the Egyptian Spiritualist, now in Bombay at

MAJESTIC HOTEL

Suit No. 2.

Consult him and get his readings to help you. Three questions answered five rupees.

Your questions are answered on your own paper by automatic writing.

50 PER CENT DROP IN SALES

E. KHANDESH AUCTION OF LIQUOR LICENSES

JALGAON, Feb. 19.

The auction sale of licences for country liquor shops in the District of East Kandesh took place at Jalgaon on the 16th and 17th February under the supervision of the Collector. The Revenue derived by the Government from this source was considerably lower than is usually received. The prices which all the shops in the District fetched this year were generally 50 per cent of the prices prevailing in normal times.—A.P.

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
100% Indian Office
FOR
Fire, Motor, Marine Insurance.
Apply to—
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
Fort, BOMBAY.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY A SWADESHI CONCERN
Capital (Paid up) ..Rs. 2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ..Rs. 16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund Rs. 20,30,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,08,619
Permanent Disability benefits free.
K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Manager.

SUPERIOR
Swadeshi Mill-made Dhotis
OF
INDIAN MILL-MADE YARN
OF
OSTRICH BRAND
50 ins. Width, Length 8, 9 & 10 yds.
Obtainable from
KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
Krishna Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2
and
AND LEADING STORES

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI
Help Indian Women
STRI-SEVA SAMAJ
IDEAL POMADE
Indian Made
Highly Recommended.
Can compete with the best foreign pomade on the market.
Manufactured by the STRI-SEVA-SAMAJ,
Gamdevi, Bombay. 7.
Apply to:—
MRS. NALINIBAI DALVI. B.A.,
President, Stri-Seva-Samaj.
Price -/12-/ As. per bottle.
SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLE SALE DEALERS.

MARBLE and TILES
Available In
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WHAT OUR LEADERS SAY!
Vir Nariman, Mr. Sen Gupta, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati Kamladevi Chattopadhya, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Shrimati Nelli Sen Gupta (English wife of Sjt. Sen Gupta), Shrimati Sarla Devi and other leaders have had their palms examined and awarded certificates. Meet Jashwantlal P. Mehta at least once or send him a photograph of your right hand along with your name, age and stamps worth Rs. 2-0-0. In return you will have your life read. (If you cannot send a photograph of your right palm, then select any one figure below 1,000 and pass it on.) Jashwantlal P. Mehta, B. C. Palmist and Astrologer, Bhuleshwar—Kumbhar Tukda, Sonawalla Building, First Floor, Bombay No. 4 B.
R4003

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
At
Victoria Terminus
Of
ALL WOOL
SERGES AND SUITINGS
MERINO SHAWLS, LOHIS, RUMALS and BLANKETS.
ALL WOOL
HOSIERY YARNS
For
MACHINE KNITTING
And
BERLIN WOOL
For
HAND KNITTING
For all your requirements please write to or call at,
The Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd.
Agents:—
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR
SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	Local a.	Mofussil Rs.	Mofussil a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.
Subscription To Foreign Countries: Rs. 50 Per Year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Per Year:

	Local Rs.	Local a.	Mofussil Rs.	Mofussil a.
Yearly	6	0	8	0
Half Yearly	3	8	4	8

Foreign (per year) Rs. 10
Half Yearly Rs. 6
SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931.

FEDERATION OR FRAUD?

—:o:—

We have often stated before that the proposals of the Round Table Conference are extremely vague and uncertain or that, to be more precise, while what the Conference proposes to withhold from India is clear enough, what is given is anything but clear. But some of our well-meaning critics observed that our views were based on the imperfect summaries of the Sankey Report and that a study of the report as a whole would not fail to modify those views. We have read and re-read the report with the utmost possible sympathy with points of view other than our own. And we have to say now that the Report justifies our worst fears. Its very first paragraph shows how little, if anything, has been definitely settled at the Conference. That paragraph says: "It must be clearly understood that although agreement has been reached by a majority of the Sub-Committees on many important matters such agreement is only provisional; and every member followed the example of Lord Reading who said that the understanding had been from the outset that it would be open to all members when they came to consider the complete proposals for the Federal Constitution to modify or change any provisional assent they might have hitherto given. Every member of the Sub-Committee reserves to himself the right of modifying his opinion before his final picture is completed. This is the attitude of British and Indian members alike. Over and above that, upon the basic assumption set out in paragraph 8 (responsibility of the Executive), Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare ..... are unconvinced that the kind of Executive envisaged in this report can be successfully adapted to the special conditions of an All-India Federation." We shall not go so far as to suggest that these provisoes give away the whole report. Things may not be quite so bad and the Labour Party may be trusted to stand by the report and may conceivably go further to meet the Indian demand. But one cannot help remembering what Lord Reading said again and again that the concessions he made depended entirely on the Princes being in the Federation and on the implications of that fact. These implications we shall note presently. But apart from the main condition of his support, the financial safeguards that he has insisted upon and that have been embodied in the Report are utterly unacceptable to the Indian Nationalists and also to businessmen. Mr. Baldwin indeed appeared at one time to be fairly sympathetic towards the Report. But latterly he has missed no opportunity of emphasizing the point that the Conservatives are in no way committed to any proposals.

It may be assumed that both the Torries and Liberals in Britain are to an extent disposed to give some support to the principle of responsibility at the centre with a number of safeguards provided that Princes are given in the Central Legislature a dominant or decisive position. If from this one were to draw the inference that at least the principle of Federation has been definitely decided upon, even that inference may turn out to be untenable. A few days ago the Maharaja of Alwar stated in a speech at Delhi that any scheme of Federation must comprehend three conditions, one of these being that the States should have a position in the Federation equal to that of British India. It seems from the Sankey Report that the Maharaja meant equal representation in the Central Legislature. The Report says with regard to seats in the Upper House: "The States' representatives on the Sub-Committee pressed strongly for equality of distribution as between the States and British India. .. But though opinions differed as to the precise degree of weightage to be conceded to the States, the Sub-Committee are unanimous that some weightage must be given and that a distribution of seats as between the States and British India on a strict population ratio would neither be defensible in theory nor desirable in practice." The Report states further that even in the popular House the Princes demand weightage over the population basis. As the population of the States is roughly a fourth of the total population of the country, it is safe to assume that the Princes will not accept anything less than a third of the representation in the two Houses taken together. The Princes also insist that the States representatives should be nominated by the State Governments and not elected by the States people. Claims like these cannot be accepted in their entirety by a democratic body like the Congress. If British Indians refuse to accept these demands of the Princes, will the latter join the Federation accepting representation on the population basis and allowing a fair number of representatives to be elected by the States people? If they do not accept that position, what becomes of the Federal plan? And if the present Federal plan falls through, will the Conservatives and Liberals continue to support even the principle of responsibility at the centre with safeguards? One need not be a pessimist to say it is all uncertain. It is not difficult to understand why the Congress or any other democratic body cannot accept the demand of the Princes for one-third representation, if at all they are satisfied with that. The Sankey Report provides that the Cabinet cannot be compelled to resign except by a vote of no confidence passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the two Chambers sitting together. Now, one can guess how the nominees of the Princes will vote with regard to the Governor-General's Ministers, or how votes would be cast ordinarily by the representatives of certain pampered minorities whose protection is considered to be the special privilege of the Governor-General. With the Princes and the Governor-General controlling about half the number of votes, if not more, the Ministers become as impregnable as bureaucrats and the much boosted "Ministerial responsibility" becomes a sham if not a fraud.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

—:o:—

Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru returned home on Thursday after presenting the case of the Indian community in Kenya before the Parliamentary Committee on East African affairs. In an interview he narrated the difficulties he encountered in London in securing appreciation for the Indian point of view. As the delegate of the Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay, and as an Indian leader who had studied the East African question on the spot he could speak with authority and knowledge. He takes a hopeful view of the situation now in regard to emphasizing the justice of the Kenya Indians' cause but his pertinent warning to our countrymen in East Africa to show a united front is, indeed, very opportune. Although the MacDonald Government have declared that they have no intention of departing from the 'Native Policy' they recently laid down for East Africa, attempts are being steadily made by the British representatives of the White Settlers in Kenya, aided and abetted by the Tories, inside and outside Parliament, to advance the Federation scheme in which the Whites will enjoy a permanent overlordship over the Natives and the other immigrant communities. The idea of having a complete separation between "Native reserves" and "settled areas" is being canvassed in London, but so far it has lacked support from the Labour Imperialists who may like to play with the idea of a Federation of East African Territory, if only the difficulty about the inclusion of Tanganyika can be got over, but who are not at all willing that a differential arrangement should be made in administering "settled areas" and "Native reserves". Whether the Federation scheme is ever achieved or not, political reform in East Africa must include, if justice is to be done to the influential and economically essential Indian community, legislation for the provision of a common electoral roll and the fullest opportunity for the social and economic development of not only the "immigrant communities" but of the Natives. So far such opportunity has been given only to the white settlers.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN FEDERATION.

COMPLEXITIES OF THE PROCESS

(BY PROF. H. R. BHATHEJA).

The problem of the future relations of the Indian States towards British India which the Round Table Conference was called upon to solve was indeed its most difficult problem. Other problems, for instance, the relationship with Great Britain, the powers of the Viceroy, the form of Government at the centre, the mode of representation in the Central Legislature, more or less hinge on it, and, unless the preliminary obstacle is overcome, the solution of the other problems will prove well nigh impossible. The situation in India is such that, unless an immediate solution on conservative lines of this supreme difficulty is found, it will rapidly get worse and a revolutionary solution, however unjust it may be to the various interests concerned, will find increasing favour.

DIFFERENT MOTIVES.

A lasting and satisfactory solution will be one which, while protecting all the legitimate interests involved, will appeal to the heart and imagination of a united India. To reach it, it is essential that the various parties should, while safegurding their respective points of view, approach it without prejudice and without any desire to get an unfair advantage over others. The parties concerned in the settlement of the question are the Crown functioning through the Government of India, the Princes, the people of British India, and the people of the Indian States. All of them earnestly desire a settlement, but approach it with different motives. The Crown is no doubt anxious to protect its historic rights and conserve the unity which India has achieved under its suzerainity; the Princes are anxious to place the power of intervention which this unity imposes on the Crown on a federal legal basis as opposed to a discretionary basis; National and Liberal sentiment in India desires to see this obstacle removed from the path of its constitutional progress, while the people of the States welcome the association with British India in the hope that it may bring in its train the rule of law which their neighbours enjoy. All these objects are legitimate and are not irreconcilable. It will be nothing short of a disaster if this great opportunity of uniting, strengthening and pacifying India, to enable it to render more effective service to the Empire, is used by each party to press its own particular advantage at the expense of others. For instance, it should be out of the question to use the New Union or Association as a permanent obstacle to the constitutional growth of India, or give the Princes a share in the administration and revenues of British India without imposing corresponding obligations on them, or to sacrifice the historic position and functions of the Crown and the Princes in the name of unity and popular liberty. Each element is of great value and significance in the scheme of a united, prosperous and contented India and must at least be conserved, if not strengthened.

SIMON COMMISSION'S SOLUTION.

A timid, tentative and half-hearted solution will not meet the needs of the case. The Simon Commission's solution is not only such, but is also impracticable in so far that it has no chance of acceptance either by British India or by the Indian States, since it does not satisfy the aspirations of a united India. Some acute observers have remarked that not only the Simon proposals do not make for a federation, but make all attempts at subsequent federation difficult, if not impossible. They remind one of those nebulous and ineffective schemes of confederation which Austria used to propound before the German unification in 1866 for beguiling the Grossdeutscher party and which used to excite the ire of the eminent German historian, Treitschke. The Commission itself is so impressed with the inadequacy of its recommendations that it describes its scheme as "designed to make a beginning in the process which may one day lead to Indian Federation". When that day will dawn, it is unable to foresee, but it is certain that the steps heralding it "are as yet too distant and too dim to be entered upon and described." Leaving aside the Extremists, it is difficult even for those who have carried on a fruitless constitutional agitation for the last 50 years to swallow this statement. It did not satisfy the Princes, who pleaded for joint machinery as early as 1917.

OBSTACLES TO FEDERATION.

Before we consider the Simon scheme in some detail, it will be worth while to examine the practical difficulties which the Commission has seen in the way of a quicker advance towards an Indian Federation. It must be said its examination of the question is more thorough and more detailed, and therefore ultimately more helpful, than that of any other document, public or private, and, granting its underlying assumptions, its arguments against an immediate Federation are cogent and plausible. But we may be permitted to dispute the assumptions themselves. These assumptions are, firstly, that the Indian States can only enter into a Federation with the Provinces as a unit and not British India as a whole; secondly, that the Viceroy will continue to enjoy an extensive discretionary overriding authority over the Provinces, even under a system of autonomous Responsible Government; thirdly, that paramountcy over the States will continue to be indefinitely, arbitrarily and absolutely paramount, even when political practice has been codified and the relations between the Indian States and British India have been put on a legal federal basis; fourthly, that the Federal Legislature will be a unicameral body; and, lastly, that British India and the States are not prepared at present to accept the consequences implicit in a Federation—the control of the whole of India by a "properly devised" Federal Legislature, executive and judiciary.

UNTENABLE THEORY

If these assumptions are thie it must be admitted that any advance towards an Indian Federation is impossible, and the summoning of the Round Table Conference, consisting of representatives of both British India and the States, which was convened to discuss these very problems, was entirely unnecessary. Perhaps the Simon Commission was not aware how far the sentiment in British India and the States on the subject had travelled since it was appointed. It need not be emphasized that neither British India nor the Government of India endorse the Commission's conception of Provincial autonomy, nor do the States accept the Butler Committee's conception of paramountcy as absolute, unconditioned, indeterminate and undefinable. Such a conception borders on the long-exploded theory of Divine Right, and soars to the heights of abstraction of the Austrian Theory of Sovereignty. As regards the first assumption, the Commission themselves admit that a form of Federal Association between States and areas which are British territory could be worked out on the analogy of the old German Federation. The last assumption is a question of fact which could have been ascertained at the Round Table Conference itself, if a proper, not lopsided, scheme had been presented before it. British India and the States are prepared to make large sacrifices for the sake of common unity, if the Crown will only consent, for they know that the sacrifices are worth the great ends they have in view.

With these preliminary observations, let us proceed to a detaled consideration of each of the difficulties in the way of an immediate Federation which have presented themselves to the Simon Commission.

DIFFICULTY OF HETEROGENEOUS UNITS

The first difficulty mentioned by the Commission is that which arises from the heterogeneous character of the units to be federally associated. We have at one extreme British India, with a population of about 250 millions, and at the other Estates and Jagirs of not more than a few acres, without any legislative, executive and judicial power worth the name which, administered by British Officials, are included in the Indian States more by courtesy than by any legal or political right. 327 of these States called Estates have been mediatised in so far that they have not been given any representation in the Princes Chamber. However suitable they may be as hereditary members of a Second Chamber in the Provinces by whose territory they are surrounded, they are obviously out of place in any scheme of Indian Federation, and the Simon Commission itself admits that fact. (The question of the smallness of the British units outside the major Provinces like Delhi, Ajmere, etc., raised by the Commission, does not arise in our case, as we are contemplating British India as one unit.) Of the remaining States, 108 are Salute States and are members of the Princes Chamber in their own right, with an area of 514,886 square miles, a popula-

(Continued on page 10)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Khaddar First.

The suggestions made by the General Secretary of the Congress for further intensifying the boycott of foreign cloth deserve to be promptly attended to by all Congress workers and others actively interested in the boycott. The first and foremost suggestion is that Khaddar should be preferred to all other kinds of Swadeshi cloth. This is essential as Indian mill cloth together with hand-woven cloth from mill yarn cannot possibly fill the whole gap left by foreign cloth, and the boycott cannot be effective without being complete. To the output of mill cloth and yarn there are rigorous limits, at any rate for the present, however wide and intense the Swadeshi feeling. But the possibilities of Khadi production are practically unlimited so long as people are prepared to use it in preference even to Swadeshi mill cloth. Congress members in particular are by the very fact of their membership pledged to use Khaddar exclusively and habitually.

No Compromise.

Another vital suggestion made by the Congress Secretary is that the boycott admits of no compromise, that even partially foreign stuff must be rigorously boycotted. Thus not only is imported cloth taboo but also cloth made from foreign yarn even if that cloth is hand-woven. Nay, even the cloth wholly made in India is to be boycotted if its manufacturers do not undertake to conform to the national requirements with regard to management, etc. It is impossible to make the boycott complete and effective unless it is enforced rigorously. And if the best use is not made of the boycott weapon, not only will precious time be lost but the movement for the achievement for freedom will suffer.

A Loss—

It is a pity that the Duke of Marlborough's motion about India should have been postponed to March. And it is a greater pity that Mr. Winston Churchill should not have been allowed to broadcast to the world his views on India. True, his views are already well-known. But, as Mr. Jayakar has so clearly proved, sound makes all the difference in the world. It is, at least, the basic essential to the correct appreciation of one's views. And we have little doubt that, given the opportunity of arguing in his own voice, Mr. Churchill would have removed many things from the category of doubts.

—And A Compensation.

But there are consolations. Lord Beaverbrook had accused the official Conservatives of supporting the Socialist Government's policy "which logically meant handing over of the Government of India to Gandhi." Lord Lloyd—it is needless to remind our readers who he was and what he is—has emphatically repudiated Lord Beaverbrook's most insidious charges. He has done so on behalf of the Conservatives on "Mr. Baldwin's personal authority". With his antecedents, both immediate and past, the significance of Lord Lloyd's "authoritative" indignation against the Tory Press Lord is not difficult to appreciate. We have lost—temporarily—the benefit of the observations on India of the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Churchill the self-convinced re-incarnation of the famous Marlborough. But we must thank God for the Baldwin-Lloyd substitute.

Nauseating.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" seems to have constituted himself the guardian and defender of Viceregal conduct in connection with Press reports of the Gandhi-Irwin conversation. Whether this officiousness is objectionable or not is the sole concern of the Viceroy and his subordinates. But, in the discharge of his self-imposed duties, this gentleman has been trying to make insinuations against Mahatma Gandhi's integrity. Such innuendos, however nauseating they may be in their meanness, cannot affect Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress. But pretenders to "goodwill" had better take care where they are going. They will hurt themselves

Many Thanks.

Grateful thanks, rendered more grateful because following on a shock of surprise, are due to the United Provinces Government and the local representatives of Law and Order in Lucknow for having allowed a ladies' procession to visit the Council House and call upon non-officials to act in protest against treatment of "C" Class prisoners in Lucknow. One would, perhaps, wonder why the U. P. M.L.C.'s did not respond to their request. One must not. As a matter of fact one ought to be grateful to the M.L.C.'s also for their studied indifference. Who knows the ladies have not been thereby spared a few lathi charges and arrests as a legal protection to the legislators?

WORLD TRIBUTE TO MOTILALJI.

—:o:—

INDIANS OVERSEAS AND EUROPEAN FRIENDS SEND MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Mr. R. S. Pandit writes from Anand Bhavan, Allahabad:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru continues to receive telegrams of sympathy and condolence from Congress Committees, Municipalities, Women's Organisations, Bar Associations, Medical Associations, College Students' Unions, Youth Leagues, Labour Unions, Religious Associations, Banks and Mercantile Firms and other Sabhas and Samajas besides individuals in large numbers from places in India (including Indian States) as well as overseas. The cables from overseas are from Indian residents in such distant parts of the world that it may be of public interest to give a short summary. They reveal two things: firstly that our countrymen wherever situate and whatever their business in life all love the mother country and secondly their appreciation of unselfish work for the nation is as deep as if they were resident in India. Thus at various places overseas public meetings were organised and hartals observed when the news of the passing away of Pandit Motilal Nehru reached them. The foreign cables from friends overseas may be shortly summarised as follows:—

FROM COLOMBO.

Rauf Pasha wires from Colombo:

"All Ceylon mass meeting convened under auspices Ceylon National Congress, Ceylon Muslim League, Ceylon Labour Party, Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ceylon. Nattakkotti Chettiar Association, Sindhi Merchants Association, Nadars Association, Anjuman Himayatul Islam, Deshbandhu Society, Gujrati Hindu Mandal, Indian Muslim Association and Bharat Association conveys following message: "All Ceylon mourns the loss of the departed leader Pandit Motilal Nehru and this mass meeting conveys to his family and to the Indian people the deepest sympathies of this Island and makes their loss its own."

Other telegrams from Ceylon include (1) Deshbandhu Society, (2) Vir Kesari Newspaper, (3) Hindu Mandal and other Associations, (4) The Tamil Association, Nandy, (5) The Indian Community at Sentul, Panadura and Tunwara Kliya. The Kualalampur telegram is as follows:—

"Selangor Indians and Ceylonese mourn loss of Pandit Motilal Nehru one of India's noblest sons and extend deep sympathy to family."

BUDDHIST DIVINES' TRIBUTE.

Angarita Dharampala from Colombo sent a long and touching message to Jawaharlal Nehru which ends as follows:

"I know now you are alone and I invoke blessings of our Lord Buddha and the Devas to protect you. Buddhsits of Ceylon sympathise with you."

Numerous telegrams from Burma testify to the love of both Indians and Burmese for the departed patriot. From Rangoon messages have come: (1) Pupils of Bengal Academy, (2) Young Men's Memon Association, (3) Jewellers' Staff, (4) Tea Association, (5) Teachers' Association, (6) Sons of Tamil Nadu, (7) Jhaveri Yuvak Mandal, (8) Vishwakarma Community, (9) Youngmen's Andhra Association, (10) Burma Provincial Kshattriya Navayuvak Sangha, (11) Muslim Students' Association, (12) Keralayan Samajam representing Malayalam, (13) Vanivilasa Sabha, (14) Vidya Pracharini Sabha, (15) Kerala Association.

From among individuals there is one from Prince Limbin Mintha.

Sathi Sevanatha Sabha wires as foPllows: "We members of the Sabha express our heartfelt condolence at the untimely demise of your and nation's beloved father Pandit Motilal Nehru and we mourn with you."

FROM BURMA.

Other places in Burma which sent messages include Maymyo (Sikh Gurdwara), Syriam, Mandalay (Bar Assoociation), Pawayan (Bar Association), Pyawbwe (Indian Community), Toungoo, Myitnge (Indian and Burmese Railway Employees), Pyinmana (Hindu Sabha), Kawkareik, Zeyawadi, Thingangyun, Mogok (Indian Community), Monyiva and Lashie (Arya Samaj).

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR CABLES.

From Cannes comes the cable from Maharaja Kashmir as follows: "Please accept my deep sympathy on death of your illustrious father whose loss at this juncture is great. May God give you strength in your sad bereavment."

From Jaffna comes the following cable: "Peasants Association Jaffna offers sincere condolence at the demise of India's great and noble worker."

Another cable from Jaffna is from the Malayalee Sangham.

Hartal was observed at various places overseas. From Kobe in Japan the following cable was received: "Indians observed hartal Saturday, meeting Sunday placed on record sense overwhelming grief irreparable loss on most inopportune death of Panditji whose guidance and advice nation could ill afford lose in hour of greatest need, offers you and family heartfelt sympathy. Chairman Fateh Ali."

From Torore Indian Association the following cable was received: "Torore Indians feel irrepearable loss in your father's death. Observed hartal yesterday."

Another cable reads as follows: "Indian community Mombasa learnt death of your father with great sorrow, offer condolence family in sad bereavement, observed hartal in honour Motilalji. President Indian Association."

Port Louis, Mauritius, Secretary Hindu Library cables: "Members feel strongly the great calamity befallen India in death of our eminent national leader Pandit Nehru and ask to convey our condolence to the bereaved family and valiant son."

Other cables from Mauritius are from Kathiawad Society, Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Arya Paropkarni Sabha and Gita Pracharak Mahamandal.

FROM BERLIN INDIANS.

The cable from Berlin is as follows:

"In the name of Executive Committee Indian National Union I convey our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the bereaved family on Panditji's death. At this crisis in India's struggle Panditji's death a national disaster. His umparelleled services and sacrifice an abiding inspiration to complete fight for independence on which Panditji surrendered his life."

Other cables from Berlin include the Hindustan Association reading: "Mourn with you our national loss. Our homage to the great dead. Bandemataram."

FROM PARIS.

From Paris comes the following:—

"At public meeting of Indian residents in Paris it was resolved to send you and Mrs. Motilal this message of condolence. Panditji had been one of the foremost leaders in our national life and in his death country had lost a noble son whose memory will always be an inspiration to rising generations. Bomanji Chairman."

Another cable from Paris is from the Indian Association.

From the United Kingdom London, Oxford (Majlis), Cam-London, Oxord (Majlis), Cambridge: "Indian students mourn with India Panditji's death and nation's irreparable loss at time of greatest need." Sheffield Indian Students University Union "Deep sorrow on the death of nation's beloved leader." Leeds (Indian Students Society), Edinburgh (Indian Association), Glasgow (Indian Union), Birmingham (Indian Association) and Dundee.

Cables from London include (1) Secretary, Indian National Congress League and Gandhi Society, Raglan Hotel, (2) India Society, (3) London Branch Indian National Congress, (4) Council of Indian Chamber of Commerce, (5) Indian Students' Central Association and numerous cables from individual friends.

FROM BELGIAN CONGO.

Some of the distant parts of the world from which cables have come include the Belgian Congo, Albertville (Indian Association) Panama (Secretary, Kirti Party), Vitenhage, Cape South Africa (Indian Council). Two cables from Nakuru (Central Africa) Kimberley, Cape (Indian National Association) Brirs "Deeply regret the indescribable loss to Motherland of great soul and ablest statesman. May peace rest on him. Sincerely sympathise with the bereaved Nehru family. Indian community." Jehannesburg (Sanatan Hindu Sabha), Port Elizabeth Cape (Indian Congress Port Elizabeth Branch): "Please accept sincere sympathy in bereavement your family has sustained by the death of your beloved father. Convey compatriots our poignant grief at sad and irreparable loss sustained by the Motherland." Cape Town (1) Cape Patidar Society, (2) Hindu Association, Daressalaam (Indian Association), Mbale (South Africa) (Indian Association), Lesangeles, California: "Hindustan Sudhar Association offers candolence to family and nation." Mwanza, Central Africa, (Indian Association) Bugondo (Indian Association), Lindi, Central Africa, (Indian Association), Newmarketuz (Indian Association) Kampala, Uganda: "The Indians of Kampala at the meeting held on 7th instant records its deepest feeling of sorrow at the death of our great leader Pandit Motilal Nehru whose magnificent services to India will be ever remembered. Indian Association." Vancouvre (Khalsa Diwan Society) Muscat: "Entire Indian Community profoundly mourn Motilalji's sad death, loss simply unbearable this juncture national struggle, offer heartfelt condolence you and your illustrious family, hartal observed in honour dead patriot." Sefamat (Malay Peninsula) Grahmstown, Cape (Indian Association) Dannhauser (Indian community) Durban (Saurashtra Hindu Association) Kisumu, Central Africa, (Indian Association) Vienna, Djibouti—French East Africa (Indian community) Ipoh (Malay), Addisababa, Central Africa, (Indian community) Terrilet (M. Romain Rolland and Madelain Rolland) Beira (S. Africa), Montecarlo, Elizabethville, Belgian Congo (Indian community).

FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

Tanganyika (Indian Association) Naivasha, Central Africa, (Indian Association), Bucoba, Central Africa: "Bucoba Indian Association learn with deep regret the startling news of untimely demise of Motilalji, India has lost in him a great politician and patriotic leader. This Association offers heartfelt condolence to you, your mother whole family and Indian nation in your and their bereavement at this critical time when India's needs were sorest." Tabora, Central Africa, (Indian Association) Lonistrichardt, Baghdad (Indian Association in Iraq), Singapore, New York, Batavia, Johannesburg (1) Hitwardhak Mandal, (2) Transvaal Association, (3) Transvaal Indian Congress, (4) Anavil Brahman Society, (5) Transvaal Patidar Society) Sanfrancisco (Bharat Welfare Society of America) Michigan (Hindustan Club) Medan (Indian Community of Sumatra), Wellington (Indian community), Aden, Nairobi (Kenya), Mityana (Indian Society), Kobe (Comrades for freedom in Japan), Yokohama (Indian Association), Loerabaja (Sindhi Merchants Association), Ladysmith, Natal (Arya Samaj), Pretoria (1) Hitvardhak Mandal, (2) President Transvaal Indian Congress, Zanzibar, (Indian National Association), Masaka, Mozambique (Indian Community), Maskeliya (Indian residents), Nairobi (Maharashtra Association, Massana, (Indian Merchants) Bangkok, Siam (1. Hindu Sabha, 2. Arya Samaj) and Detroit, "Mass meeting of Indians and Americans addressed by Haridas Mazumdar pays tribute to Pandit Motilal urges continuation of movement for freedom regardless of Round Table farce. India Independence Central Committee."

Radio messages from high seas have come from the passengers per s.s. "Rawalpindi" via Aden, and from Passengers per s.s. "Khandala" via Karachi and s.s. "Franconia" from the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda.

Telegrams from foreign territory in India include Chandranagar (French), Bicholim, Cumbhargin and Noa Goa in Portugese territory. Mr. Vaidya wires from Ponda (Goa): "Meeting held to-day Municipal Corporation Hall resolved to convey condolence you your family for the death of great national leader Pandit Motilal Nehru. Wish you long life to continue work of your great father."

Mahatmaji To Visit Surat

—:o:—

SURAT, Feb. 19.

A representative of the local "Balak Sangh" has gone to Allahabad to invite Mahatma Gandhi to come to Surat. It is understood that Gandhiji has accepted the invitation and promised to come to Surat at his earliest convenience.

It is understood that Shankerlal Patel a volunteer of the first batch of Gandhi in Surat sub-jail has gone on hungerstrike as a "takli" which he asked for was not given to him.—A. P.

SJT. KOTHARI'S APPEAL TO PRICES.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Feb. 20.

Speaking last night on the Indian States and Federation at a mass meeting here in which a large number of ladies attended Sjt. Motilal Kothari said that the speeches of the Maharajah of Bikaner and Alwar only tended to create serious misgivings in the minds of millions of their country men. It was high time, he said, that the princes realised the realities of the present awkening all over the country, and completely revised their queer conceptions about sovereignty, autonomy, treaties and relationship with the Crown, as these had no legal or constitutional basis.

INTERESTS IDENTICAL.

Sjt. Kothari maintained that the interests and aspirations of the people of the States were practically identical with those of their countrymen in British India and the former were determined not to be divided and isolated from the latter by any scheme of the princes, whom they urged to cast in their lot with the whole country in the interests of their own order.

Concluding Sjt. Kothari appealed to the princes to closely and heartily co-operate with the people in introducing a representative form of Government at an early date so that in the All-India Federation they (Princes) might have positions of honour with unique privileges and opportunities of srvice not only of their own people, but of the whole nation.

Tomorrow's

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Will Contain

1. **PASSIVE RESISTANCE, TO SUCCEED, MUST BE UNCOMPROMISING: (By Robert Whitaker).**
2. **WHY PRINCES HAVE AGREED TO JOIN FEDERATION: (By Prof. G. R. Abhyanker).**
3. **WHITLEY COMMISSION DISCLOSURES.**
4. **THE CATCH IN THE R. T. C. SCHEME: (By "A Congressman").**
5. **DOES MACDONALD RECEIVE SALARY FROM TORY FUNDS? (A Series of Startling Allegations).**
6. **WILL SIR BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY HURT AND HUMILIATE BOMBAY?: (By "A Bombayite").**
7. **OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL WORKERS: (By "Our Lady Correspondent.")**
8. **"BRITISH FILMS ARE SHEER RUBBISH": (By E. Roffe Thompson).**

Besides, there will be interesting illustrations and usual weekly features.

ARRESTED FOR READING GITA.

—:o:—

Motilal Shradha Day At Cuttack

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, Feb. 17.

The ceremony of Motilalji's Shradh was celebrated at Balikuda. A large meeting was held at Alabol a village near Balikuda P. S. Most of the audience came in procession from the surrounding villages.

As the meeting was about to commence the S. I. of the Balikuda Thana accompanied by about fifty choukidars came to the spot and declared the meeting "Unlawful." He also said that he would not allow anybody to preside over the meeting.

Mandordhara Swain a local gentleman was elected the president. Sjt. Bichitrenanda Choudhari, secretary, Cuttack Congress read a life sketch of Panditji. He then started reading the proclamation and was warned by the S. I. that he would not allow him to read it. He continued reading and was arrested when neared the end. The proclamation was accepted by the public.

A prayer was then held for Utkal's martyr, Niranjan Ghose, and Sjt. Narayan prasad Das who was reading the Gita was arrested by the S. I. The president was also arrested atlast and all were removed to the thana garlanded by the people. They have been brought to Cuttack to stand their trial.

The trial of the 22 arrested on January 27 near the opium shop picketing will take place on the 19th, the trial of the three arrested from Balkuda will take place on the 23rd.

TROUBLE OVER PROCESSION

—:o:—

Clash At Surat

SURAT, Feb. 19.

Hindu-Muslim riot is reported from Gajra village in Jambusar Taluka. The customary Palkhi procession was taken on "Maha Shivaratri" on the 15th instant. When it reached the local Majid, it was stopped by Muslim watchmen as well as other Muslims from Gajra who ordered the procession to stop the music which it was playing. It is alleged that Muslim watchmen stoned the ladies in the procession with the result that the Hindus became excited and began stoning the Muslim watchmen as well as the Masjid. A crowd of about 200 rushed the "chora" where a police party wat standing, injuring five policemen. Hearing of the incident, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Sorab Karanjawala with a police party rushed to the scene and began investigation. Fifteen Hindus have been arrested so far.

NEW SURAT "DICTATOR."

Miss Madhumati, daughter of the well-known certified auditor Chunilal Sopariwala, has been appointed Ninth "Dictator" of Surat District at Surat.—A. P.

"NOT SEPARATIST TENDENCY BUT SEPARATE ELECTORATES!"

Bengal Muslim Leaders' Manifesto.

ANXIETY FOR REPRESENTATION IN NEW GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

In a statement to the press several Bengal Moslem leaders including the Ministers K. Naziamuddin, and K. G. M. Faroqui, Nawab of Dacca, Nawab Musharuf Hossain, Messrs. A. H. Ghuznavi M. L. A., A. K. Fazul Huq M. L. C. and Razur Rahman Khan, Dy. President of Bengal Council, have defended their policy and demands with regard to the Mussalman position in the presidency and the Premier's statement.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

While welcoming the declaration as satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people and containing in it the promise of complete self-government within a measurable distance of time they feel that in Bengal, along with complete provincial autonomy, Mussalmans should have seats in the Legislatures in proportion to their population and should be elected by separate electorates.

"FOR THE WELLBEING OF INDIA."

In the Provincial cabinet reservation of every community, including British and depressed classes should be adequate and commensurate with their importance. In the public services of the province Mussalmans should be represented in every branch in accordance with their population and importance. Muslim representation from Bengal in the Central Legislature should be adequate and commensurate with their importance and population. In making these demands the signatories add that they are not actuated by separatist tendency but they feel that for the well-being of the country and for future peace and harmony every scheme of Government must carry with it the willing assent of all sections of the people. If the demands are ignored they conclude that not only will Mussalmans not accept such a position but such a course will assuredly antagonise the only section of the Indian people who have so far been friendly to the constitution. In addition to those mentioned above the signatories include twenty members of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A. P. Special.

KARACHI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS FORGING AHEAD.

Enthusiastic Response From Sind Workers.

CONGRESS SITE OPPOSITE THE JAIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

Plans for Karachi Congress have now been completed by Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, Architect, who was also in charge of the construction of Pandal for the Congress held at Karachi in 1913.

Dr. Choithram P. Gidvani, President Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and several other leading workers visited the site yesterday and discussed the arrangements for a long time.

BRISK ACTIVITIES.

Collections are going on very briskly. Rao Bahadur Seth Shivrattan Mohatta, leading local Marwari merchant, donated Rs. 6,000; Lala Jaswantrai Churamani, President Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, and leading cotton merchant gave Rs. 5,000 Messrs. Naraindas and 10 motor dealers gave Rs. 2,500 also a second hand motor car. Several other donations of lesser amounts have been made.

It has been announced by Dr. Choithram that the first meeting of the Reception Committee will held to-day for electing office-bearers.

IN FRONT OF PRISON.

It is also proposed to form various Committees to whom different branches of work will be allotted. The fee of membership of Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 35. About 800 members have hitherto enrolled and more are being enrolled daily. The ground selected for the Congress Nagar is a big vacant piece of ground half a mile in front of the Karachi District Prison which, at present, contains as its inmates patriots like Seth Haridas Laljee, Acharya Gidwani, Seth Narainda Anandjee Bechar, ex-M.L.C., Swami Krishnanand, Kikiben, etc., and where until lately were confined Dr. Choithram and Messrs. Jairamdas and R. K. Sidhva.

AN INCONVENIENT PLACE.

Unfortunately owing to no other large suitable area being available near at hand, the Congress site is as many as three miles from the nearest railway station, viz., Cantonment Station. The nearest railway line is also equally distant from the Congress site. Therefore, the opening of a new Congress Railway Station is not possible, as in the past. The Congress site is absolutely on the outskirts of Municipal limits and rather removed from the city.

The main quarters of the city nearest to the tram terminus is also about one and a half miles distant from it, but good bus arrangements for reaching the Congress site exist now and they will be very considerably augumented by a service of several other bus companies which are making arrangements. Traffic difficulty will, therefore, not rise The Congress site, otherwise will be ideal, as the climate specially during the Congress will be temperate and dry.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WORKER.

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused among the people of Karachi and Sind in connection with the Congress Session. Besides Karachi several other places, specially Hyderabad have enrolled a large number of members of the Reception Committee. Appeals for volunteers, both male and female have been issued by Dr. Choithram. Several untouchables will work as volunteers from Nagar Parkar, a remote corner of Sind.

MORE CONFERENCES

During the time of the Congress some other Conferences, though few in number this time, will also be held. They include Nava Bhatrat Sabha Peasants' Conference, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Hind Conference and others of a communal nature. For the presidentship of the first named Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjts. Subash Bose, K. F. Nariman and Mr. Mohamed Alam have been proposed in respective order. Rs. 2 has been fixed as fee for membership of Reception Committee. This body has a strong influential executive committee and various sub-committees have already been appointed to do work of Jamait-ul-Ulema Conference, hich be he held at Idgah Maidan.

MAHATMA'S INTERVIEWS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi had a conference with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya this afternoon, when the issues merging from his discussion with the Viceroy were considered.

Mr. Gandhi gives an interview later in the afternoon to seven members of the Delhi Piecegoods Association before he proceeds to the Queen's Garden, where he addresses a public meeting.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta is arriving tonight.—A. P.

FRIENDLY MANNER AND MUCH SWEETNESS

Gandhiji's Interview With Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Addressing a very largely attended public meeting at Queens Gardens, Mr. Gandhi alluded to his conversations with the Viceroy and said that they had been conducted in the most friendly manner and with much sweetness.

The result was in the hands of God. The peoples' duty was to continue to do what India expected of them.

As regards picketing he said that it was far better that foreign cloth was allowed to be sold than that there should be excesses committed while picketing.—A. P.

BOMBAY HOME MEMBER CALLED TO DELHI.

—:o:—

Sir Earnest Hotson, Home Member of the Bombay Government left for Delhi on Friday afternoon in response to an urgent telephone call from Sir Frederick Sykes the Governor of Bombay who is at present there engaged in discussions with the Viceroy. Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member of the Bombay Government also accompanied Sir Earnest.

"PEOPLE" EDITOR'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The residence of Mr. Pherozchand, Editor of the "People" Vice President of the Peoples India Society, and one of the organisers of the Punjab Socialist Party is being searched by the police.—A. P.

A. I CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

—:o:—

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

All the prelimtnaries for the erection of a spacious Congress Pandal and Nagar (town) for the ensuing All-India Congress session at Karachi were completed this morning. The work of levelling the ground has begun and early next week the laying of water pipes and construction of roads and footpaths will commence. The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on the 22nd inst. when the Executive Committee will be formed. The further enrolment of members of the Reception Committee is proceeding satisfactorily and Rs. 15,000 has been collected in donations. Rs. 1.50,000 will be required for the construction of the Nagar and the Pandal. Dr. Choithram Gidwani and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram are here busy considering the work and planning the details.

If It's THOMPSON'S It isn't Malted Milk IT'S MORE THAN MALTED MILK!

SANKEY SCHEME OF A FEDERAL INDIA.

(Continued from page 16)

subjects are forthcoming, and also to secure emergency supply for these subjects in excess of the contract budget (e. g., in connection with a sudden outbreak of hostilities on the Frontier). It follows that he should be empowered to secure the enactment of such legislative measures as may be essential for the discharge of his responsibility for these subjects.

15. The sub-committee anticipate that in the event of its becoming necessary to use these powers the Governor-General would not ordinarily do so without consulting his Ministers even though the responsibility for any action taken will be his and not theirs.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWERS.

With regard to subjects in the administration of which the Governor-General would normally act on the advice of his Ministers, it was generally agreed that arrangements must be made whereby in the last resort the peace and tranquility of any part of the country must be secured, serious prejudice to the interests of any section of the population must be avoided and members of the Public Services must be secured in any rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. It was further agreed that for these purposes the Governor-General must be empowered to act in responsibility to Parliament and to implement his decisions if occasion so demands by requiring appropriation of revenue to be made, or by legislative enactment.

17. Use of Governor-General's special powers.—Stress was laid in some quarters of the Sub-Committee on the necessity of so defining the use of these powers that they should not be brought into play, in derogation of the responsibility of Ministers for the purpose of day-to-day administration. It is obvious that the Governor-General would consider his relations with his Ministers and the Legislature before making use of these powers. He will have every inducement to stay his hand as long as possible and to be slow to use his own powers in such a way as to enable his Ministers to cast upon him a responsibility which is properly theirs.

FINANCE

18. Finance, Special provisions.—In the sphere of Finance, the Sub-Committee regard it as a fundamental condition of the success of the new constitution that no room should be left for doubts as to the ability of India to maintain her financial stability and credit, both at home and abroad. It would therefore be necessary to reserve to the Governor-General in regard to budgetary arrangements and borrowing such essential powers as would enable him to intervene if methods were being pursued which would in his opinion seriously prejudice the credit of India in the money markets of the world. The Sub-Committee recommend with a view to ensuring confidence in the management of Indian credit and currency, that efforts should be made to establish on sure foundations and free from any political influence, as early as may be found possible, a Reserve Bank, which will be entrusted with the management of the currency and exchange. With the same object again, provision should be made requiring the Governor-General's previous sanction to the introduction of a Bill to amend the Paper Currency of Coinage Acts on the lines of Section 67 of the Government of India Act. They are further agreed that the service loans, with adequate provision for redemption, by Sinking Funds or otherwise, and the salaries and pensions of persons appointed on guarantees given by the Secretary of States, should be secured, along with the supply required for the Reserved Departments, as Consolidated Fund Charges.

19. With these limitations the Sub-Committee do not contemplate any differentiation between the position of the Finance Minister and that of any other Minister responsible to the Legislature and in regard to taxation, fiscal policy and expenditure on objects other than those under the Governor-General's control, he would be responsible only to the Legislature. In this connection the Sub-Committee take note of the proposal that a Statutory Railway Authority should be established, and are of opinion that this should be done if after expert examination this course seems desirable.

20. The Sub-Committee recognise that it may be difficult in existing conditions to set up a Reserve Bank of sufficient strength and equipped with the necessary gold and sterling reserves immediately and that, therefore, until this has been done some special provisions will be found necessary to secure to the Governor-General adequate control over monetary policy and currency.

21. Governor-General's ordinary powers.—The Sub-Committee assume that in addition to the special powers indicated above the Governor-General will continue to have, as at present the right of refusing his assent to legislative measures and of returning a Bill for reconsideration and subject to any Instructions issued to the Governor-General, that the existing powers of reservation and disallowance will remain.

"DISCRIMINATION" AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS

22. Bills affecting religion and Commercial discrimination.—The question whether Bills relating to such matters as the religion or religious rights and usuages of any class of the community should require the Governor-General's previous sanction to introduction will require consideration, as will also the question of discrimination between different sections of the community in matters of trade and commerce. There was general agreement that in these matters the principle of equality of treatment ought to be established and various methods were suggested for the purpose. The Sub-Committee content themselves, however with saying that it is one which should be further examined and discussed in consultation with the various interests concerned.

23. Breakdown of Constitution.—In the event of a situation unhappily arising in which persistent and concerted action has succeeded in making the constitution unworkable adequate powers will have to be vested in the Governor-General for the purpose of enabling the King's Government to be carried.

APPENDIX TO INTERIM REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE No. I.

Schedule of Subjects provisionally agreed to as "Federal" with notes.

N.B.—The enumeration is that of the present list of Central Subjects—Devolution Rules, Schedule I.

	NOTES
5. Communications to the extent described under the following Heads, namely:	
(a) Railways (including railways to be constructed or acquired in future).	Policy and Legislation to be Federal. Adminstration to be Federal to the extent of powers now exercised by the Railway Board.
(b) Aircraft and all matters connected therewith.	Federal.
(c) Inland waterways.	Policy and Legislations to be Federal in respect of inland waterways affecting more than one unit.
6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a Federal subject in accordance with entry 5 (c).	Federal of Legislation and policy.
7. Lighthouses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships and buoys.	Federal.
8. Port quarantine. ..	Federal so far as international requirements are concerned.
9. Ports ..	Such ports to be Federal as are declared to be major parts by rule made be Federal Government or by or under Legislation by the Federal Legislature, subject in the case of Indian States to such extent as authority may bedelegated by the States under a convention.
10. Posts, telegraphs, trunk telephones and wireless installations. ..	Federal; but with such qualifications as may be necessary for the purposes of adjustment with the States in matters of detail.
11. Customs and salt ..	Salt; Federal, Maritime Customs; Federal, subject to special adjustments with Maritime States having regard to their treaties agreement and engagements. Customs on external frontiers of Federal India to be Federal on the lines of maritime customs subject to the special case of Kashmir.
12. Currency and coinage ..	Federal, subject to adjustment with the States concerned of such rights as are not already conceded by them.
13. Public Debt of Federal India, (Power to raise Federal loans).	Federal.
14. Savings banks. ..	Federal for policy and legislation regarding Post Office Savings banks.
15. Federal Audit. ..	Federal.
17. Commerce, including banking and insurance. ..	Federal for policy and legislation.
18. Trading companies and other associaions.	Federal for policy and legislation.
20. Development of Industries.	Development of Industries to be a Federal subject in cases where such development by Federal authority is declared by order of Federal Government. made after negotiation with and consent of the federating units.
21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.	Federal for policy and legislation.
22. Stores and stationary, both imported and indigenous, required for Federal Departments.	Federal.
23. Control of petroleum and explosives.	Federal for policy and legislation.
24. Geological Survey of India.	Federal.
26. Botanical Survey of India.	Federal.
27. Inventions and designs.	Federal for policy and legislation.
28. Copyright.	Federal for policy and legislation.
29. Emigration from, and immigration into India.	Federal.
31. Federal police organisation.	Federal.
32. Traffic in arms and ammuntion.	Federal for policy and legislation.
33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories and for professional and technical training or promotion of special studies.	Federal as regards future agencies and institutions.
35. Survey of India.	Federal.
38. Meteorology.	Federal.
39. Census.	Federal for policy and legislation the States reserving administration.
39. All-India statistics.	Federal.
40. Federal services.	Federal.
44. Immovable property acquired and maintained at the cost of the Federal Government.	Federal for the purpose of Federal services.
45. The Public Service Commission	

2 DEAD AND 4 INJURED

Motor Car Accidents In Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

Numerous motor accidents are reported to have occured on the outskirts of Nagpur during the last few days.

In one case, two motor lorries collided with each other on the Amraoti Road resulting in 2 deaths and serious injuries to two passengers. The road in the Talegaon hills being curved none of the drivers could view the car proceeding in his opposite direction and this caused the accident.

The second accident involved the overturning of a taxi proceeding to the Pachmari hills for Mahadeo fair. The road in the ghauts has also many curves and fortunately none of the passengers were injured. The third accident took place near Kamptee causing the death of the Taxi driver and serious injury to a lady in the car.

Revenue Collection Methods.

(From A Correspondent.)
SHAGAON, Feb. 18.

The E. D. O. Changaon has created a great sensation in Shagaon (Berar) by attaching properties of all and Sunday for the realisation of land-revenue which has fallen due only on the 15th Feb. All attachements have been brought unawares. The land-revenue for Rubbi crops which has not yet fallen due has also been realised by drastic measures. Great excitement prevails. Nandura and Malkapur are also meeting the same fate. People are in abject poverty and have no means to pay, the crops having totally failed. Government seems to be determined to realise land-revenue before due time overlooking all requests of the poor suffering peasants by repressive measures.

SATYAGRAHA AT SIRSI.

—:o:—

Poor Revenue Collection.

(From A Correspondent.)
SIRSI, Feb. 18.

No-tax campaign is in full swing in Sirsi. Out of Rs. 1,55,000 only Rs. 2,000 has been collected, though to-day is the last date for payment. Kokanur No-tax organiser who was arrested was sentenced to three months and three weeks' imprisonment. Sjt. Srinivasa Rao, a bulletin seller was arrested and the bulletins were confiscated.

Shanbog of Puttanamane advised Sjt. Mahadevabhat not to be misled by the Congress and risk his property, but he got a reply that not a pie would be paid until Swaraj is won.

Mr. Shanbog of Sirsi Makki sent for villagers to come, and pay at the Patel's house. He waited till evening, but none turned up.

HALOL WORKERS JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)
HALOL, February 19.

The following workers of Halol Taluqua has been sentenced:—

(1) Chunubhai Chandulal, 1-1/2 months, and Rs. 20 fine, in default 2 weeks' more.

(2) Sjt. Ganga Shankar Purani, (3) Sjt. Kesarisinh 2 months' and 25 Rs. fine each, or in default 1 month more.

SATYAGRAHIS IN LOCK-UP.

Satyagraha prisoners in Kalol lock-up are denied Bhajnavali, pencil and writing papers. When they complained before the Magistrate, he asked the police to take off sandals which the prisoners had put on. They are only taken out once to attend to calls of nature.

NO MORE TAXATION

—:o:—

Drastic Retrenchment Suggested By U. P Council

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

After presentation of the Budget in U. P. Council to-day, the Finance Member introduced the Court Fees Amendment Bill and moved its reference to a Select Committee. The Bill is aimed at the enhancement of provincial revenue by 15 lakhs. The Finance Member explained that the Government intended to put provincial finances on a sound basis before their approaching transfer to popular control. Except one nominated member, non-officials in a body opposed the motion, suggesting drastic retrenchment before further taxation. Several speakers urged the reduction of salaries of public servants in view of fall in prices. The motion for reference to Select Committee was rejected by sixty votes to twenty-five.

The Council adjourned till 9th March.—A. P.

IN YERAVDA JAIL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While I was in Yeravda Jail I read in "The Illustrated Weekly" that the "Times of India" and the "Weekly" had demanded from Government some facilities for the political prisoners on the ground that the Congress prisoners were essentially prisoners of war and hence should be treated with more consideration than ordinary convicts. We could see that the paper was urging for a thing which the Government in its present mood of black repression would not be willing to accept and I am afraid our thoughts have come true. Far from ameliorating the conditions of the prisoners the tendency in the jail had been to stiffen the repression and to withdraw whatever facilities had been given to prisoners in moment of ungaurded relaxation. This feeling was at least very evident in the B Class Yard of Yeravda Jail after the release of Mahatma Gandhi, and it is on the experience gained in that part of the jail that I shall lease most of my conclusions. I think the Government has treated the "good will" movement with scant courtesy and attention. Plainly speaking the Government are in no mood for peace. On the 22nd January 1931, the Superintendent came to our yard for his weekly inspection. A friend of mine requested the Superintendent for some facilities regarding light. As a support for his demand he added that even in the world outside there was distinct movement for the amelioration of the condition of political prisoners and that this movement was chiefly sponsored by a demi-official papers like the "Times of India." "Amelioration you said" repeated the Superintendent "don't dream of that" and with this he refused the request. It was not so much his refusal as the ideas that he expressed so plainly that pained me. On an other occasion after the release of Mahatma Gandhi, I happened to talk with the assistant jailor and told him that now that the Government was in a reconciliating mood he hoped that we would get some facilities for improving our jail food. The officer very quietly replied that their instructions were to be more strict after Gandhijis release. Nor was he wrong in what he said, for by the first of February the behaviour of Jail officials had markedly changed for the worse. They suddenly grew more sullen and irritable. For the last three months the task exacted per day from B Class prisoners was 20 feet of office tape or 20 feet of cottape. This task the prisoners were often able to complete by 1 p.m. and then we used to devote the rest of our time to our own work. This habit, suddenly, began to disturb the peace of jail officers and they wanted to quarrel. The result was that they began to find fault with the quality of office tape. They were however, soon satisfied with the quality but still the two hours of leisure were not liked by them. Suddenly on the 4th of February the Assistant jailor came and said that from the February the office tape work would be given no longer to B Class while the quantity of cottape was to be 60 feet per day instead of 20 feet, that we were doing at least for the last two months and more. When we asked him why the work was increased his reply was that 60 feet was the exact task required by rules. I am not concerned with the legality of this order for as I will presently show no prisoner is allowed to see Jail rules and to judge whether any order of the officer is legal or not. It was sufficient for us that the thing was against the practice. In Jail everything said by the officials is law and anyone who tries to find support in rules by some means is immediately put in a separate cell or punished in some other way. Rules and laws so far as the prisoners are concerned are dead letters in jail and in actual practice the prisoners are not prisoners of the Government but slaves of the whims and caprices of the officers, but superiors and subordinates. The only thing on which we can base our arguments in the absence of law is precedent and it should be remembered that the thing was done at a time when every one was crying for peace. Possibly this was another of the generous goodwill gestures of the Government.

I think it is an undisputed point in present times that if any Government wants its laws to be obeyed by the people, it must give them due publicity and such laws should always he within easy reach of the every people whose conduct they seek to govern. It cannot be imagined what will be condition of this country if the Government were to refuse to let the people know the contents of the "I.P.C." and "Cr.P.C." and yet insist that the contents of these codes be rigidly followed and adhered to. I am confident that any court which claimed to dispense justice would hold it good defence if a wrong-doer submitted that he did a wrong not because he wanted to do a wrong but because he did not know that this act was an offence under the law as the Government had wilfully kept the laws beyond his reach. Such however, is exactly the case in the jails of the Bombay Presidency. The Jail rules and Jail Manual are the I.P.C. and Cr.P.C. of the Jails, yet these very books are kept beyond the reach of all prisoners who are all the same forced to abide by and obey every word which these unseen books contain. While I was in Yervada Jail, a prominent leader of the Congress who was also in the same jail, asked the Superintendent if he could see the jail copy of Jail Rules and Manual or be allowed to order for his own copy. The Superintendent replied that he could not grant such request as the presence of these books in the jail would in his opinion lead to trouble and mischief. Probably the Superintendent was afraid that many of his arbitrary orders to which he has so far been able to enforce obedience saying that they were in accordance with Jail Rules would no longer be obeyed if the prisoners knew the true rules. I am sure that many of the imperious dictates of these Jail officers, whose only source of authority was the caprice of these officials, passed muster and were duly enforced and obeyed on the airy supposition that they were orders issued in accordance with the rules. It appears to me that the most illogical of these orders was that the jail manual which all prisiners are supposed to obey was itself a forbidden book inside the jail walls.

Another of these orders which set me thinking about this point was that a friend of mine who was studying law was refused by the Superintendent of the Jail to get his law books such as I.P.C. and Cr.P.C. on the ground that they were forbidden inside jail according to Jail rules, while the very same books were allowed to me in Arthur Road Jail and Yeravada Prison after due inspection in Jail office. The exactly opposite nature of the treatment meted out to prisoners confined in the same jail and enjoying the same privileges led me to think that the Jail officials took the fullest advantage of the forced ignorance of prisoners and they missed no opportunity of clothing their own whims and fancies with the majesty of law. After this incident I had an occasion to talk with a jail official as to the justness of this order prohibiting law books especially the I.P.C. and the Cr.P.C. inside Jails. His reply was that the presence of these law books in Jail was supposed to be detrimental to Jail discipline and management. The only conclusion I could draw from this was that jail officials were themselves conscious of the illegality of many of their doings and hence endeavoured to keep prisoners in darkness.

There is such a vast difference between jail life in the various prisons that it is impossible to reconcile the same rules and regulations with the different ways followed in various prisons cannot all be right.

They are so radicall different that some must be wrong. But this and various other complaints about food work locking up and jail punishments I reserve for future consideration.

To say the least arbitrariness of jail officials is most reprehensible and should be immediately stopped. I am sure that this will end half the trouble and misery in jails. However had the jails rules might be they cannot be half as bad as the actual treatment meted out to prisoners, for much of the humuliation and degradation forcibly inflicted in jail cannot find any place in any codified rules even though they be of the worse type. As will be evident I am not demanding more facility for prisioners nor am I pleading for any reforms. What I plead for is that let the Government which prides on its being guided by laws and rules force the jail officials to obey its laws and also make these rules of easy access to all these concerned. Enlightenment was never a clamity and I am sure that if prisoners know the rules which govern them it can do no harm to anyone except those officials whose arbitrariness will be thus seriously curtailed and who instead of being absolute monarch of all they survery will henceforth be servant of law. My plea is that let the jail manual cease to be a forbidden book in jails and half the trouble in jails will be over. After my release I have tried much without success to get a copy of the jail Manual. Can any of your subscribers inform me of how and where to get it?—Yours, etc.,

MAHMED ALI.

Mahim Shakerwalla Bungalow,
Dated Feb. 19.

ABOLISH VISAPUR

Dr. Bhoir's Jail Experiences

(From A Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Feb. 16.

A public meeting was held on Saturday in Bhayandar when Dr. R. M. Bhoir of Andheri, leader of the Agri community, who is just released from Visapur Jail delivered a speech on "Visapur Jail Experiences."

Dr. Bhoir stated that perhaps Visapur Jail was the only jail in India where perfect Police Raj prevailed. He referred to the humiliating treatment meted out by the warders and watchmen to respectable persons and said that he was made to work in the sun for full three months and as a result of the heat of the sun and hard laborious work he has suffered considerably in health. He severely complained of the water which he said was unfit for human consumption. As regards the food, he said, it was horrible and suggested that rice diet should be given in the noon instead of Bajri bread which is not suitable to the climate of Visapur. He also complained that he was not allowed to wash his clothes except on Sundays which created parasitic lice in the clothes. He praised the Jail Superintendent Mr. Warner for his straightforwardness, but stated that Mr. Warner is a strict disciplinarian as a result of which one-fourth of the prisoners have to undergo jail punishments such as bar fetters, X-fetters, handcuffs etc.

Dr. Bhoir then fervently appealed to the members of the Council to make every effort to abolish the Visapur Temporary Prison.

It will be interesting to note here that Dr. Bhoir was given 'B' Class, but subsequently reduced to 'C' in spite of the fact that he runs two large dispensaries and his monthly income is about a thousand rupees per month.

STATES PEOPLE'S DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA

—:o:—

Convention In Bombay.

The Indian States Peoples' Convention Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the States Peoples' Conference held its second meeting to-day with Seth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, its Chairman in the chair and elected Sj. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" as President of the Convention to work in place of Sj. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-Speaker of the Assembly who was at first elected as President and who had accepted the office but who has now been compelled under medical advice to proceed to Europe.

The Convention Committee has fixed 14th and 15th March (Saturday and Sunday) for the sessions of the Convention, Bombay being the venue thereof.

STATES PEOPLES' DEPUTATION TO DELHI.

The General Secretary, Indian States Peoples' Conference sent yesterday the following telegram to Mahatmaji at Delhi:

"Request in any future conference to shape Indian Constitution in which the Congress participates the right of the States' people to send representatives to participate should be secured. Conference desires to send deputation to place before you States peoples' viewpoint before final decisions are taken. Please wire time and place."

A reply to the above telegram has been received to-day to say that Mahatmaji would meet the deputation on Saturday morning.

Accordingly Messrs. Amritlal Thakkar, Prof. Abhyankar, Seth Govindlal Shivlal, Rangildas Kapadia and Kakalbhai Kothari are starting for Delhi to-morrow by the Frontier Mail to discuss with Mahatmaji the whole situation from the State Subjects' viewpoint.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 8.)

tion of 59,847,186, and a revenue of 42.16 crores of rupees, and 127 are represented by 12 members of their order elected by themselves, with an area of 76,346 square miles, a population of 8,004,114, and a revenue of 2.39 crores. The 327 Estates mentioned above have an area of 6,406 square miles, a population of 801,674, and a revenue of .74 crores. Of the remaining 108 Salute or First-Class States, only 40 are Treaty States, i.e., States which at one time or the other concluded Treaties on terms of some sort of equality with the Crown, represented by the East India Company. It is obvious that it is only these 40 Treaty States which are entitled to enter directly into a scheme of Federation as independent and semi-sovereign units. It will, however, be convenient and politically expedient to grant representation to the other units also, though not directly but, on the analogy of the League of Nations, by rotation and systems of grouping

(To Be Continued.)

DR. HEDGEWAR RELEASE

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 19.

Dr. Hedgewar, the organiser of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangha, was given an enthusiastic welcome by members of the War Council when he arrived at Nagpur station after his release from jail.

The closing ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar was performed by the president, War Council, Sjt. Kalicharan Sarf and prizes were distributed. Jail diet was served to 100 people specially invited for the function.

P.M. BAGCHI'S
Ideal
FOUNTAIN PEN INK
38, 38-1, MUSJIDBARI STREET, CALCUTTA.

NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD).
AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES, ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext., Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed. Mr. ... Carter, Bombay:—Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus, Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch, Mihijan Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR, or from: —Thomson & Taylor, Ltd. and Treacher & Co., Bombay, Konkar Bros. & Co. and D. Macedo and Co., Poona and Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

INQUIRE ANY MACHINERY & STORES!!
M.H. DINSHAW & CO.
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY

FREE! FREE!!
A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.
N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

FIRST DAY EFFECT.
RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.
RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.
Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.
Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes Effect
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 Pills.
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chowk, Bombay 3.
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

INDIA AND R. T C

—:o:—

Egyptian Journalist's View

The following was recently published by Al-Ahram from its London correspondent.—

The Round Table Conference has terminated its labours. Within the rather circumscribed limits the Conference has been a success. It is generally admitted that it has cleared the air. England now knows what India wants and Indian knows what England wants, and the development of a form of government, satisfactory to both countries is not inconceivable. The principle of independence is settled, but there remains the more difficult and all important task of arranging details. The Conference, in fact, ends not with a settlement but with the plan of settlement—wherein, it bears a superfical resemblance to the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. Everything now depends upon the reception of that plan in India. There it will be developed to fruition or will meet its fate. By general consent all proposals made in London are regarded as provisional; deep divisions of mind and feeling persist among the Hindus, as well as amongst the Moslems and the Princes. Delays, misunderstandings, and consequent crises must be expected.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the Indian delegates who come to London do not represent India. The most vital element in Indian political life at the present time is the Congress party and that party was not represented at the Conference. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin has appealed to Mr. Gandhi to change his tactics, and the Prime Minister at the closing session promised to consider favourably the granting of an amnesty to political prisoners in India if civil quiet were forthcoming there. Much depends on whether Mr. Gandhi in response to this appeal decides to co-operate in bringing the work of the Round Table Conference to a successful conclusion. If, however, even those elements represented at the Conference were unable to reach complete agreement, it is evident that India, as a whole, will have still more difficulty in doing so and that the issues will become very confused and involved when the delegates get back home to explain and defend, not in the calmer atmosphere of London but in their own country, the partial and tenative decisions that have ever been reached.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

What perhaps in the gravest fact, in these disensions in that Hindus and Moslems did not succeed in estalishing any basic agreement between themselves, though had it not been for the peculiar position in the Punjab where three religions are mixed in difficult proportions, they might have done so. On the one hand there is the great minority of Islam, numbering seventy millions, which demands safeguards not only theoritically extensive, but practically impregnable. On the other hand, the political nationalism of the Hindus is largely bound up with the Mahasabha, representing a religious system, still growing, which controls the lives and imaginations of two hundred and thirty million human beings. Within the Mahasabha, there are ardent dreams of the recovery of Hindu supremacy in all India. It is hardly to be expected that the Moslems will give way another inch. They have a clearly majority of the population in the Punjab and Bengal and demand control of those provinces as well as of the North-West and Sind, where they have a sweeping majority. In the Punjab —the real key of India—however, the problem is still further complicated by the presence of another minority, the Sikhs. They number only three millions but concentrated in the Punjab they from one of the most militant and obstinate minorities in the world, demanding representation on a scale far above their more numbers. They want to "hold the balance" in the Punjab, but this would wreck the whole Moslem scheme for self-security for Islam in the new India. This problem of rival religious communities is one that must be settled in India by Indians; the British Government can at most make sympathetic suggestions; and until it is settled there can be no real advance towards making Indian independence a reality.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's handling of the Conference as its Chairman has won him the praise and esteem of all parties in England, and, on the credit side of the Conference, by no means the least of its achievements has been the bringing about of a new attitude on the part of the Conservative Party, as expressed in the statesmanlike speech of Lord Peel, head of the Conservative delegation, at the final session. This speech marked a great advance in the official Conservative attitude in regard to India and is welcomed both by Liberals and Socialists as marking the formal endorsement by the Conservative Party of the constitution, has been outlined by the Conference and, at the same time, a formal repudiation of the rancorous attacks, launched by individual reactionaries such as Mr. Churchill, Lord Lloyd, Lord Brentford and Lord Rothermere.

The British Government is to "consider without delay" a plan for continuing the co-operation with Indian opinion that was begun in the Conference, but the next step is the consultation of Indian opinion in India, and Indian opinion, now alone can determine how, or whether, the work of the Round Table Conference can be turned to practical account.—"Hindu."

"RELEASE MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS"

—:o:—

Baba Sohan Singh's Statement

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Baba Sohan Singh writes to the press:—"I am obliged to the press and public for the interest taken by them in my demand for the release of political prisoners who were convicted in 1914-15 and Martial Law days. I also wish to remove one misunderstanding, which has been created by its publication. I have demanded the release of the above mentioner politicals along with the others connected with the civil disobedience movement in case a general amnesty is declared. In fact, my demand is this that the prisoners, who were convicted in 1915-16 have undergone more than 16 years imprisonment, while the maximum period of imprisonment must not exceed 14 years including the jail remission. But those persons, who have passed 16 years excluding the jail remission, should be released forthwith and their release is overdue. The Congress may or may not come to any terms with the Government and general amnesty may not be announced but these prisoners cannot be kept in jail any longer. I appeal to every individual, who has any influence in the Government or in the public no matter whether he is a Congressman or otherwise, to join with me in my just and reasonable demand for the release of these and Martial Law prisoners."—"Tribune."

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY

—:o:—

A Scheme That Was Suppressed

A Scrutator writes in the "Maratha":—

A very curious incident is reported to have occurred in the deliberations of the R. T. C. It was in the Defence Sub-Committee and the subject-matter was the Indianisation of the Army. The idea all along has been sedulously propagated by interested parties that Indianisation was bound to be a very slow and laborious process. Witness the Eight Units Scheme and its repeated defence even on the floor of the Assembly. That rate is, of course, not very slow as it will take not more than 250 years for complete Indianisation! A very large number of our own people have also been hypnotised into this belief; and the majority of the Indian Delegates, having regard to the method of their selection, are no exceptions. But unfortunately there are some of the Delegates who can never swallow this idea. When the question was raised as to how long really the completion of Indianisation would take, one of the Indian Members pertinently asked Mr. Wedgwood Benn, if there was not a scheme lying in the Government pigeon-holes, drawn by the Military Authorities in India, which shows that the process of Indianisation could be complete in 30 years. Poor Mr. Benn! Not being an adept in the art of parrying with Orientals, like a former haughty Pro-Consul, he admitted that there was such a scheme. Would Mr. Benn produce it for the benefit of the Members? It was with the War Office, says Mr. Benn, and he would try to secure it.

Then, after all, the pontifical declaration that the Indianisation of the Army was a long and laborious process, made in season and out of season, was made all the while by the Government of India and the former British Government with their tongues in their cheeks! Why, in spite of knowledge of the scheme, was the Government of India so insistent on the laboriousness of the process? Did or did not Sir John know of this scheme, or having known it, deliberately ignore it, trotting forth unconscionable exaggerations of the difficulties in his Report? It is significant that this incident does not figure in any of the cabled reports. The moral is clear for those who can see.

The Indian Civil Service members are past-masters in the art of propaganda. Do Indians want more rights? Why exaggerate the responsibilities and what is more to the point, hypnotise them into believing that they are unequal to the task? Appoint an Indian as Collector? There would be no control on the subordinates. Make an Indian a Commissioner? There will be chaos in his charge. An Indian, an Executive Councillor? Government will never be of one mind. See an Indian in command of the Indian Army? Heavens would surely fall. So on and so forth. The bubble of I. C. S. efficiency has long since been pricked. The capacity of Indians in all the positions they have been put into, has ben fully established. Why don't these amiable people learn better and abandon their methods? But we are making a mistake. The I. C. S. would not be I. C. S. if they do.

Miserable Plight Of Landholders In Vengurla Taluka.

—:o:—

PETITION TO GOVT. FOR REMISSION OF REVENUE

The following petition has been sent to the Revenue Member, of the Government of Bombay, by the landholders of Vengurla Taluka Ratangiri. It is signed by Mr. S. G. Prabhu and 135 other signatories:

We the under-signed landholders (khatedars) of Aravali, Shiroda and Redi, Taluka Vengurla, Distrit Ratnagiri, have to place before you the following facts for immediate and urgent consideration.

We are passing through an unprecedented crisis owing to a tremendous fall alround in agricultural and horticultural products which in spite of the miserably low prices are not marketable owing to want of money.

The chief products of our villages are paddy and cocoanuts. The former is not produced sufficient for the provision of the inhabitants even for six months, necessitating exodus of young men to commercial and industrial centres like Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur with a view to supplement their earnings and to pay rental (khand) to the owners of the land.

But this year trade depression has so affected these poor toiling agriculturists that they hardly get any employment in the cities and when any work is secured, the wages are scarcely enough to keep body and soul together in those towns. They are thus unable to remit any money home to pay the land-holders as hitherto-fore. They are, therefore, forced, under the circumstances to pay the land-holders in kind as the coin is scarce.

CRITICAL POSITION.

This paddy, however, which the tenants have paid as 'khand,' has no buyer and our position has become very critical. We are almost overtaken by a financial crisis and unless the Government comes to our help at this stage, the position will be hopeless.

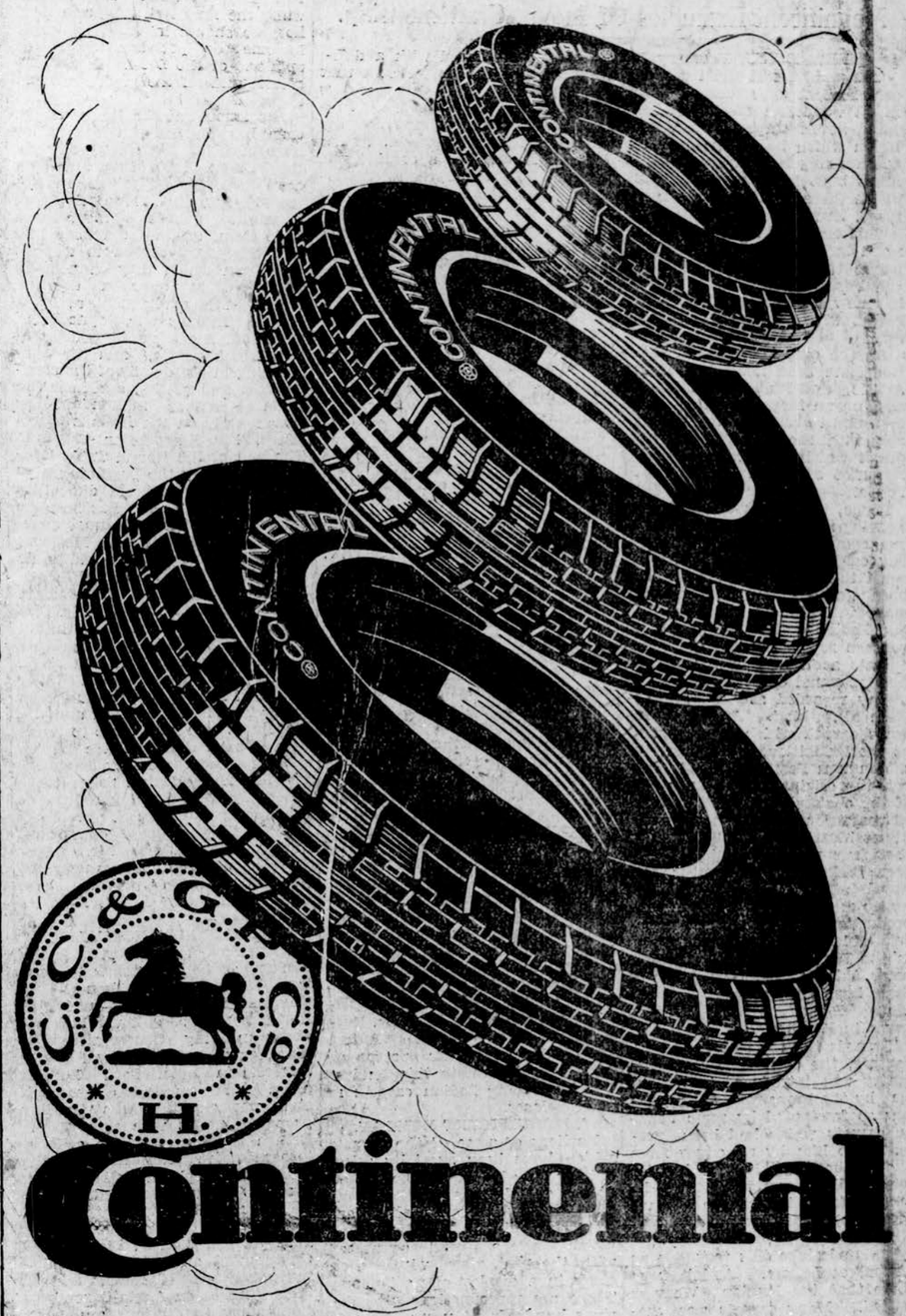
The same tale is to be told about cocoanuts. The price has fallen and there is no buyer. The stock has accumulated and threatens to make the position worse.

Under the following circumstances we look to you for help and relief. The fall in prices of paddy and cocoanuts is over 30 p.c. and 40 p.c. respectively. We therefore request you to give us relief in the following manner:—

(1) Total remission of 25 p.c. revenue, and;
(2) Postponement of the instalments of the balance of revenue, to 15th of May 1931 and 15th of August 1931.

The first request is made to recoup the loss consequent on the fall of prices and the second to accommodate us until we are able to turn the kind into coin.

We sincerely hope that this pitition of ours will receive your most urgent and sympathetic consideration in view of the market depression of prices of agricultural products and the general financial condition of land-holders.



THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 242,973,145
Over
Rs. 66,81,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FREEDOM
From Aches and Pains, Sprains and Strains.
Little's Oriental Balm
India's First and Best
Sold at all Chemists and Stores
At Small Cost
Manufacturers
Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals, Ltd
P.O. Box 6 MADRAS.

RATIONAL ASTHMA-CURE
Mrs. HUMABAI NAIK, Nurse 22-12-30—I suffered from Asthma for 12 years. Tried many remedies to no avail Dr. Kusumgar's special Treatment (and Breathe-Well Methods) completely cured me in 3 weeks.
Dr. KUSUMGAR (Electric clinic).
221, Kalbadevi, Rd., Bombay.

BIRTH CONTROL
A booklet of 18 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

MIND YOUR Eye
Try Nature's own remedy Seller's Regd. Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY, for all eye troubles even Cataract, etc. Safe, Sure, World-wide Reputed and Tested. BEWARE! CHEAP IMITATION. Insist on SELLER'S the only Time-Tried Brand. Don't be misled by 'Just As Good.' Of all Chemists, Descriptive Literature Free.
Obtainable at all Chemists, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, LTD., Bombay.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

CARPET EXHIBITION IN NEW DELHI.

Magnificent Examples Of Indian Craftsmanship.

NEW DELHI, February 14.

The residents of Delhi will have an excellent opportunity of seeing a wonderful display of India hand-woven carpets in an Exhibition which has been opened in the Banking Hall of the New premises built for the Peoples Bank of Northern India, in Connaught Place, New Delhi.

This Exhigition has been organised in order to bring before the public the very fine examples of the Persian weavers' art which has now been reflected in the carpet weaving industry in India.

All the carpets in the Exhibition have been made by Indian Artists and Indian Craftsmen, and, on an inspection, they will be found to compare very favourably with the famous masterpieces which resulted from many centuries of carpet weaving in Persia.

Persia, the cradle of the carpet weaving industry, has now a serious competitor in India, and today carpets, in every respect equal to the gems which have been woven in Persia, are being made in India by Indian Artists and Indian craftsmen. Here can be seen replicas of such famous carpets as the Emperor Shah Abbas's panel carpet, which is to-day regarded as a masterpiece of its kind. Another famous carpet, which is on show at the Exhibition, is replica of the famous Persian Ardebil carpet, the original of which is one of the choicest and most treasured possessions of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Another famous carpet which has been faithfully reproduced is the Royal Garden one.

Also may be seen faithful reproductions of the earliest carpets which were woven in India in the Royal Factory of the Emperor Akbar at Lahore. Some of these have been selected for the State Rooms in the Viceroy's house in New Delhi.

Towards the close of the 16th century, the carpet weaving industry was introduced into India by the Emperor Akbar who was so fascinated by some Persian carpets which had been presented to him by an envoy from Shah Abbas, that he asked for some skilled craftsmen to be sent in India, in order to weave some such examples in his own Kingdom. The first factory set up to undertake this task was located at Lahore. And it was there that the Persian Weavers settled. Many carpets were woven in that factory, most of these in Royal Red Ground, a few examples of which exist to the present day. The few Persian weavers that were sent to India to instruct the Indian weavers in the new craft of carpet weaving, were faced with a difficult task as the people of that period were unable to appreciate the Persians' exquisite art. Progress was inevitably slow and the industry remained located in the Lahore factory for a considerable period. As the Persians' craftsmanship became instilled into the Indian weavers and as the years went on, there came into existence in various parts of India, small carpet weaving communities, gradually extending down as far as Deccan and Madras. The very fine weave, technique and colouring initiated by the Persian weavers gradually deteriorated with the abandonment of the Royal factory at Lahore, and the Indian carpets very rapidly began to decline in quality, colouring and design, until the carpet weaving industry in northern India lost a great deal of the excellence of colour and design that had been the particular feature of the Persian weavers' art.

AN ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY.

With the passing of time, the carpet weavers from the Royal Factory of Lahore gradually dispersed and factories were set up in different parts of India where the industry again progressed. Such factories came into existence at Agra; Kashmir; Jaipur; Warangal; Amritsar and Vizagapatam, and the carpets woven at these different factories became known by their name and particular individuality. With the progress of the industry and the new interest which was introduced from time to time, particularly by schools of art and other parties, the carpets particularly in Northern India, again reached the high standard of the Persian master-weaver's art. This has been recognised by the Government of India, and also by those responsible for the furnishing of the Viceroy's House in New Delhi, as all the carpets in New Delhi have been made in India. Furthermore, many of the Indian Princes have let their patronage in practical form to this industry, by placing Indian carpets in their palaces.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

Replicas of some of the carpets which have been specially selected for New Delhi, can be seen at the exhibition and other famous carpets, many of which are acknowledged as master-pieces which have a legend connected with the past, view with each other in a display of splendour. There are reproductions of designs hundreds of years old, side by side with modern creations of Indian trained artists. The exhibition, which has been very carefully arranged, cannot fail to satisfy lovers of hand-made carpets. It will remain open until the 31st March next.—A.P.

R. T. C. RESULTS.

British Labour's Hopes And Aspirations.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

Mr. Winston Churchill often talks nonsense, and sometimes mischievous nonsense, about Indian affairs. But he put the truth in a nutshell last Tuesday in commenting on the close of the Round Table Conference. "The only possible conclusion," he said, 'which a stranger would draw from reading the eloquent speeches of the delegates was that the British people were anxious to wind up their connection with India as soon as possible and for that purpose were endeovouring to bring all races and creeds in India together, in order that the business of government may be finally handed over to them." The stranger would be right (save perhaps that "winding up" the connection with India is an exaggerated phrase), and Mr. Churchill is only wrong in his belief that 'this is not what the British nation wishes or means." Surely it is precisely what the British nation does wish and mean. And the great achievement of the Conference is to have made that intention plain. The Conference has not solved the problem of India, but it has brought a solution very much nearer, by compelling the British people to treat Indian self-government not as a bogey or a project in Cloud-cuckoo-land, but as an issue of practical politics, to be settled peacefully, cheerfully and as promptly as possible.

A few months ago no one but the most inveterate optimist would have dared to hope for such a set of proposals as the Prime Minister was able to announce, in such an atmosphere of good-will, last Monday. When the proceedings opened there were doubt, suspicion and anxiety on all sides. The Indian delegation was a crowd of diverse and conflicting interests, representing everybody under the Indian sun except the most important and formidable of all—the Congress Party. Moslems and Hindus were at loggerheads. The Princes were supposed to be aloof and indifferent to anything but their own prestige and power. On the British side the Labour, Conservative and Liberal groups were uncertain of each other's minds—and even of their own. Each was helped or harassed by a multitude of counsellors—Viceroys, Governors, Simon Commissioners, Die-hards or Left-wingers. Only one thing was plain—the delegates from British India were united in their demand for responsible government, and it was useless to discuss anything that fell short of that. The threatened deadlock was happily avoided at the very outset by the unexpected declaration of the Princes in favour of a federal constitution. This basis, accepted by the British Indians and by all parties at home, transformed the whole situation, and set the Conference to work, under the guidance of Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sankey, both of whom have shown superb skill and tact, on hammering out a scheme.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme is now before us. It endows the federal and provincial legislatures with responsible government, subject to safeguards during a period of transition and guarantees for the protection of minorities. It reserves to the Viceroy the subjects of defence and foreign relations as well as emergency powers to ensure the tranquillity of the State, and it makes certain rather vague reservations regarding the transfer of financial control. Evidently it is not a perfect scheme, and it is very far from complete. It is denounced by the intransigents in India for not going far enough, and by our own intransigents for going too far. But it promises, as it seems to us, the substance of the demand for Indian self-government. Lord Reading and Lord Peel have laid a good deal of emphasis—more no doubt, than some of the Indians at the Conference liked—on the safeguards. But the main reservations—the army and external affairs—were inevitable, and indeed accepted long ago by all the reasonable Indian Nationalists, while the financial safeguard need not, we should imagine, be either irksome or permanent. In the opinion of the Die-hards at any rate it and all the rest are mere eyewash.

The labours at the Round Table, then, have not been in vain. They have brought British India and the Princes into line, and they have brought all parties in this country into line. Hesitating and reluctant as the Conservatives have been, and we dare say still are, they have moved to a position from which they cannot in honour, or in common decency, recede. The government of India by the Indians is, "pace" Mr. Churchill, the declared policy of the British people, and the onus of filling in the details of the constitution, and getting agreement in India as well as in London, now rests mainly on the Indians themselves. It will not be an easy task. The end of the Round Table Conference is only the beginning of a new struggle, full of difficulties and dangers. There has been no settlement of the communal quarrel between Hindus and Moslems, and until there is, there will be no workable federation of All-India. Nor do we expect civil disobedience to be called off immediately. We do not count on Mr. Gandhi changing his mind—though we should not rule out that possibility—or the Nehrus and other Swarajist leaders saying thank you to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Moderates who have come to terms with Great Britain. There will be shouting, and there may be shooting, in India. But we believe that the deliberations and proposals of the Round Table must presently weaken the Congress opposition, and we hope that Mr. MacDonald's offer of an amnesty for political prisoners, provided civil quiet is maintained, will have its due effect.

DIE-HARDS' "BIG TALK."

Apart from all this, what is the danger to be apprehended from the Die-hards at home? Mr. Churchill is talking big—and Lord Rothermere is talking bigger—about rallying Conservative opinion against the betrayal of our interests in India. Lord Rothermere, in thunderous soap-box style, warns us that what is being proposed means "the ruin of the British Empire and the collapse into primitive barbarism of the 320,000,000 people of India who for over 150 years have lived contentedly under our authority." And after a great deal of rodomontade, abuse of the Viceroy, the Socialist Government and the "job-hunting politicians of India," and a little lecture on Anglo-Saxon parliamentary institutions and their unsuitability for an Eastern continent, he demands a "General Meeting of the Conservative Party" to decide the Conservative policy on India. For our own part, as we have said, we regard the Conservative Party as already committed, despite the cautiousness with which its spokesmen at the Conference have expressed themselves. But apparently Lord Rothermere and Mr. Churchill do not take that view, or they hope at any rate to get Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare thrown over, and with them presumably Mr. Baldwin and all other friends of that "weak, sentimental, obstinate man," Lord Irwin. They will have their work cut out, for the mass of the Conservative Party has shown very little sign that it shares the fear and indignation of these eminent fanatics. They may of course do some damage by exasperating feelings in India and adding to the difficulties of those who are striving for a settlement. But this British fly in the ointment is a small insect; the bigger ones are in India, and it will be for Indians themselves to get them out. Patience and cool heads will be needed: the experience of the Round Table Conference encourages us to think that they will not be wanting.—The "New Statesman."

R. T C & C D CAMPAIGN

To the Editor "Bombay Chronicle"

Sir,—Whether even the little success of the R T. C. held in London was due to the English Liberal Party's attitude, to the personnel of the Indian Delegation, to the Princes or to the advocacy of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been interpreted by different people in different ways. But it was given to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Madras Liberal, to expound the view that whatever it may be due to, it was not the Civil Disobedient Movement. Mr. Wilfred Wellock, the Socialist M. P., and a writer on contemporary politics, holds quite a different view in that he holds that the Premier's announcement at the close of the R.T.C. was entirely due to the Civil Disobedience campaign and the sacrifices made by thousands of young men and women. For purposes of comparison, I quote below what Sir C. P. R. Iver said in an interview on the 30th January and what Mr. Wellock wrote in the "New World," at the same time:

Sir C. P. R. Iver:—

"I desire to correct a misconception that has arisen on account of an interview given by me in Bombay. "It is not true that Civil Disobedience has helped the cause of India before the R. T. C. On the other hand it has been a factor against us" and none of the delegates of the Conference concealed from the British public their disapproval of the campaign even from the point of view of a self-governing India.

Mr. Wilfred Wellock:—

"In my view the victory which India has thus secured at the R. T. C. has been won by the heroic determination, the unfailing courage and the stupendous sacrifices of the flower of her manhood during the past few years by the men and women who at this moment are in prison: and most of all by her great leader and saint, Gandhi. His was the unseen presence at every sitting of the R. T. C., his voice it was which was heard in nearly every Indian utterance. The Prime Minister's statement is a living testimony to the fact that by her sacrifice and suffering India has won her place among the free nations of the earth."

Which is true? Let your readers decide.—Yours etc.,

R. KRISHNA.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SUGAR CROP

The Department of Agriculture Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1930-31.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under Sugarcane included in this forecast, has represented .3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th Jan. 1931).

AREA.—The total reported and estimated area under this crop now stands as noted below:—

Bombay Presidency (Proper): British Districts 61,000 acres; Indian States 29,000 acres.

Sind: British Districts 2,000 acres; Indian States: None. Total: British Districts 63,000 acres; Indian States 29,000 acres.

Grand Total 92,000 acres.

which is very nearly the same as the finally revised area of the last year, but shows an increase of 3.5 per cent. when compared with the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON and OUT-TURN.—Except in parts of the east Karnatak where the crop suffered due to deficiency of water supply and is hence estimated to yield only between fifty to sixty-five per cent. of the normal yield, the sugarcane crop in the season under review may be said to have done well, on the whole, both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind and is expected to return from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. of the normal outturn.

—The total estimated outturn of Gul works out as noted below:

Bombay Presidency (Proper): British Districts 174,000 tons; Indian States 61,000 tons.

Sind: British Districts 6,000 tons; Indian States: None.

Total: British Districts 180,000 tons; Indian States 61,000 tons.

Grant Total: 241,000 tons.

3.5 and 4.8 per cent. respectively over the final revised outturn of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

The crop is usually a twelve-month crop and the harvesting season generally extends from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes even to the end of May.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WHEAT CROP

—:o:—

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1930-31.

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimates up to 10th Jan. 1931.)

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported in Presidency proper 1,479 thousand acres in British Districts and 255 thousand acres in Indian States. In Sind 479 thousand and 31 thousand acres respectively. Total 2,244 thousand acres. 19.1 and 34.8 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

Area increased generally in Presidency due to suitability of sowing rains and cheap rate of seed, but decreased in Sind due to early flooding. Sowing commenced normally by middle October and continued till about the end of November.

Both irrigated and dry wheat progressing well in Gujarat except in parts of Ahmedabad where dry crop is suffering for want of sufficient moisture. In Deccan, crop has suffered somewhat from absence of cold while in South it has suffered from rust in addition. In Karnatak, unfavourable winds and attack of rust are reported to have affected crop adversely in parts. The Sind crop fortunately is free from disease so far and showing healthy development.

The Bombay Mutual Life Assce. Society Limited

NO BETTER CHOICE
For { Family Provision, Old Age, Children's Education and Marriage.

PURELY INDIAN
OLDEST & CHEAPEST.
SCHEMES TO SUIT ALL.
Permanent Disability Benefits without extra Cost.

UNIQUE RECORD of PROGRESS
COMPLETED BUSINESS.
1928 over Rs. 18,00,000
1929 „ Rs. 36,00,000
1930 „ Rs. 56,50,000

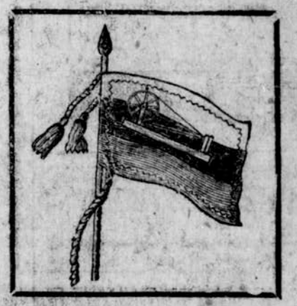
JOIN NOW and Share in the JUBILEE YEAR BONUS

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY POLICYHOLDERS.
HIGH BONUSES.
AUTOMATIC PROTECTION TO ALL POLICIES.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars from:— The SECRETARY, 278 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Support Indian Industries
EVER READY
Flashlights & Batteries
The EVER READY (INDIA) Co., Calcutta

PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS
Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.
Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins, Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers and Chrome Upper Leathers
EASTKIP
All products manufactured from Indian Raw Materials under INDIAN MANAGEMENT WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
from:—
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents: PRATAP PANDIT & CO.



RADIUM SNOW
A WONDERFUL BEAUTY SNOW FOR ALL SEASONS.

Mayor, Calcutta, says—
.....I have used "RADIUM SNOW" and I am now in a position to state that the quality of the production is very high indeed. I can even say without any hesitation that it is a very good substitute for foreign production and it is superior to several Indian productions that I have come across. "Radium Snow" can be safely recommended to the most fashionable and fastidious among us and I am sure that after using it, even they will not have any inclination to go back to the foreign production.
(Sd.) SUBHAS CHANDRA BASU.

PROMPTLY COUNTERACTS PEELING SKIN, EXCESSIVE DRYNESS, IRRITATION AND BLEMISHED CONDITIONS OF SKIN.

Manufactured by
Radium Laboratory,
CALCUTTA.
'Phone 3062, B. B.

Sole Agents:—
BASAK FACTORY,
3, BROJODULAL STREET, CALCUTTA.
'Phone 2183 B. B.

Local Distributor:—L. P. HALDER, 16A, Slater Road, Bombay.

UNSURPASSED (Regd.) REMEDIES
FOR
Eyes, Teething Children And Uterine Discharges

Dr. TANDON'S Balkusham improves memory, sharpens intellect, promotes growth and general health, cuts teeth quickly, without causing any trouble, and in short cures all ailments of children.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 40 tablets.

Dr. TANDON'S Ratibilam eradicates all uterine ailments of women, and regulates the monthly periods. It cures every form of Leucorrhoea and allied discharges.
Price Rs. 2-8 for a box of 15 powders.

Dr. TANDON'S Mirgnaini is an ointment De Luxe for the eyes. It enlarges the eyes and makes them black, lovely and lustrous. It cures and prevents all the complaints of the eyes, improves eyesight and is very useful for young and old, men, women and children. Its continual use keeps the eyesight ever fresh.

Price Rs. 2-4 for a small box. Can be had from Messrs. Angra Bros., Babulal Mansion, Chowpati, Bombay.

Neem Tooth Paste USE Antiseptic Shaving Stick

To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth

For profuse, creamy lather and smooth shave.

AND ABOVE ALL TO INSURE AGAINST INFECTIONS.

MANUFACTURED BY the CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. CALCUTTA

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSE

Indo Balm
BEST FOR PAINS

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

An instantaneous reliever of all pains arising from Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head, Back and Tooth ache, Cold on Chest, Cough, Muscular pains, Cramps etc.

FREE

To,
M/S. KARNIK BROS. Bombay 4.

I enclose herewith two annas Stamps, please send me one Calendar 1931 and a Sample Tin for my Family.

Name.....

Address.....

"FRONTIER BOUQUET"
(NON GREASY)
HAIR CREAM

Controls and fixes the hair in any desired shape to stay whole day
"FRONTIER BOUQUET" HAIR CREAM for greasy scalp
"FRONTIER BOUQUET" HAIR CREAM COMBINED WITH OIL OF VIOLET for dry scalp.
Price Ans. /14/ Per Bot. Rs. 9/- per Doz.
V. P. Charge Extra.

THE PRINCE MFG. CO. Princess Street, Bombay.

Local Stockists:—
R. ISHWARDAS & CO.,
Chemists & Druggists.
Princess Street, Bombay.

BENGAL SOTTIE FOOD

is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others

Manufactured by

AMULYA DHAN PAUL

113/114, Khongrapatty Street, (B), CALCUTTA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKA-DEVI Rd. BOMBAY

DEALERS IN
STATIONERY For Office and School use.
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

JAPANESE, THE NORDICS OF ASIA

Some Interesting Comparisons By Tokyo University Professor.

Dr. J. Ingran Bryan writes in "Japan Times and Mail":—

Those with any adequate knowledge of the peoples of Europe and Japan will be disposed to admit that the Japanese are the Nordics of Asia. It is not necessary here to go into the question whether the Nordic race or races are superior to others in Europe, as some anthropologists aver; nor to discuss the problem whether the Japanese are superior to other races of Asia. The question to be considered is whether the Japanese are not more like the Nordic peoples of Europe than are any of the other races of Asia.

NORDIC FEATURES.

In Europe the Nordic strain is particularly marked in the English, Teutons and Scandinavians. Just what the Nordic race was does not seem very clear even to the average anthropologist; but it had some distinct characteristics above the other races of Europe. It was distinguished for its adventurous, organizing and aristocratic spirit, and its capacity to react to environment, geographical and social. What I have noticed, after a long residence among the Japanese, is their remarkable exhibition of these characteristics.

Contrary opinions are usually based on the supposition that the Japanese are of southern or even insular origin, which, after all, is but a mere assumption; and, in any case, I have not all the races of the earth originated in the south rather than in the north? The Japanese migrated northwards just as did the English and the Teutons. To say that, nevertheless, the Japanese are Asiatics, does not preclude their possession of Nordic qualities. Naturally the Japanese show the influence of a long Asiatic environment, in spite of their inherent Nordic character. So would the English or Germans, had they been cultured in Asia. For centuries the Japanese were under tutelage of India and China; and in so far as they completely submitted to Asiatic culture, their civilization has shown an acquiescent and fatalistic trend, like the rest of Asia generally; but all through Japanese history there is ample evidence of a Nordic quality, striving to control Nature rather than the submit to and worship it. Even the Nordic nations, it must be remembered, were spiritually and morally enslaved by an acquiescent attitude to Nature until Christianity came to them.

CONTROL OF NATURE.

Primitive man looks out on Nature as something to be feared and obeyed, something to be cajoled by ritual, sacrifice and prayer. Nature seems to him the source of all power; and man instinctively worships power. But even in this stage of existence the Japanese saw divinity in man more clearly than did the contemporary nations of Europe, and began to think of controlling and commanding Nature rather than depending wholly on worshipping and obeying her, long before such wisdom began to dawn on the rest of Asia, if indeed it has yet quite dawned.

Nations make little solid progress until they begin to control instead of fearing and worshipping Nature. As we look back through the long visa of Japanese history we see her heroes taking the initiative against the most adverse circumstances and bringing law and order out of military and social chaos with a fine creative impulse, equal to anything in contemporary Europe. The early siderable capacity for skill and genius to have been able to overcome the difficulties of crossing perilous seas to invade and colonize the Japanese archipelago. The first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, displayed no small acumen in marching across unknown and savage territory to add the northern regions to his empire and establish a capital at Kashiwabara, in prehistoric times. Then comes a long train of Nordic-minded heroes too numerous to mention; they run like a thread of steel through all Japanese history, including some women like the Empress Jingo, the Boadicea of Japan. The Fujiwara family, who domniated Japanese politics for 400 years, has still living representatives in Japan, always commanding as maginificent an array of Nordic qualities as any to be seen in Europe at the same period. Prince Shotoku in the 7th century was not unlike Alfred the Great or Edward the Confessor, of England, in moral and political statesmanship: His codes still form an element in Japanese civilization. Heroes like the leaders of the Taira and the Minamoti clans were equal to any of the Nordic heroes of Europe; nor did the European leaders of the 16th and 17th centuries display greater Nordic qualities than Oda Nibunaga, Hideyosh Toyotomi and Ieyasu, who crushed rebellion and united the warring forces of disorder into a stable government that lasted until modern times. Time would fail to enumerate, much less to characterize the Nordic-minded makers of the New Japan during the years of the splendid Meiji era. Nor can we do more than mention the religious leaders through previous centuries: Kobo Daishi, Shinron, Honen, Nichiren and others who had all the Nordic qualities of Anselem, Alcuin, Wycliffe, Luther and Wesley.

NORDICISM TO-DAY.

Having made the mistake of isolating herself from Nordic influence from the 16th to the 19th century, Japan resumed her relations with the European nations in 1854; and then, in a truly Nordic spirit, as once set to work making up for lost time. She took to Nordic ideas, ways and means like a duck to water, proving that her people had the instinctive temperament and outlook which is determined to conquer and control Nature in human interest.

While it is character rather than race that mainly determines the future of nations, it is as well to admit just here that there are good reasons for believing that there is strain of Caucasian blood in the Japanese, as there was a distinct Caucasian migration across Asia in prehistoric times: but, be that as it may, it is quality of the Japanese rather than their origin or breed, that is important. They distinctly show a Nordic attitude to life. They firmly believe that the hope of Japan, and of the world is in a resolute spirit of control over Nature: self-control, first of all—for those capable of that virtue are usually capable of controlling Nature in their own interests, and controlling their enemies as well.

The Nordic ideal is control of the material without, and of the passions within; and so, bit by bit, to make a better nation and better world.

JAPAN'S POLICY.

By following this ideal Japan is providing the best substitute for revolution, and laying the foundations of unbroken progress. She is eliminating direase, controlling increase of population and forming a plastic civilization that harmoniously blends the East and the West, with some hope of avoiding the more glaring evils of either. Japan has an ambition to succeed in transmuting the lust for power over man, into an ambition to conquer the forces that impede man, conscious that there is more hope of permanence and happiness in having enable her people to conquer Nature and environment, than in any triumph over other nations or races. With the greater advancement of scientific and ethical education Japan's ultimate conclusion will be that there is more lasting glory in the conquest of man over sin and disease than in all the victories of fire and sword. Japan is to-day the great Peace-leader and Peace-maker in Asia: and so long as she remains a peace-maker she will have the peace-maker's reward. The truth which Francis Bacon emphasized of old is still the truth: the Victory of Art over Nature, for which the highest civilization must always stand.

Lasts longer and yields many more plea ant creamy shaves.

Obtainable from all shops
AKBARALI & CO., Bazargate Street, PERRY & CO., Grant Road,
Agents:—SAHRA BLADE DEPOT.
Post Box No. 154, Bombay

DIVINE MEDICINE OF
HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. Roy.
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

FINAL INTERITORS OF THE WORLD

—:o:—

Stalin Ovated By Members Of You Bolshevik Congress

MOSCOW. Sunday.

The Young Bolshevik Congress—2,000 boy and girl delegates all between 16 and 24—meeting in the ex-Imperial Opera, with its interior so red with hunting that one felt drunk with redness, have just given Joseph Stalin the ovation of his life.

Kosarief, general secretary of these 3,000,000 juvenile fighters, sprang a "surprise" at the outset. Stalin and his two (temporary) chief henchmen—Molotoff and Kaganovich—would be elected "Presidents of Honour."

Stalin took his cue beautifully.

Hidden in the shadows at the back of the stage box, he allowed his lieutenants to go ahead for two full minutes, yelling for the "Great Captain." Then he tiptoed on the immense stage to take his stand behind Molotoff and Kaganovich at the foot of a giant Lenin bust.

HIS MOMENT.

Molotoff and Kaganovich pull themselves aside like a theatre curtain just at the right moment Stalin is revealed, lowering his small clean-modelled head and smiling.

Silver trumpets with embroidered blue tabards blare from the edge of the wings and the G. P. U. Frontier Guards orchestra also do their bit. These happy youths are able for once in their lives to "feast their eyes on the modest, simple person of their beloved captain."

They yelled and yelled—and well they might. For, ruthlessly driving out the remnants of the awkwardly, critical Old Bolsheviks, Stalin had been sweeping clear a place near the top for these young ironsides.

INTERIORS OF EARTH.

And this was clever of Stalin. Being young, they must anayway finally inherit the earth, and having now got their taste of the sweets of power, they can wait a bit for the earthly paradise.

Old Bolsheviks may have their qualms, but these youngsters so far seem to have none. Mred behind the Chinese Wall that has enircled Russia these 13 years, they share Stalin's haughty Asiatic ignorance of the Western world.

The only tyes of Western man Stalin, his immediate lieutenants, and these young Bolsheviks have ever met feed their contempt and their illusions—tame foreign Communist delegates, seeking their patronage and telling them just whot they want to believe; fawning speculators, always ready to hand out flattery to the Soviet Press.

No wonder they believe that the pigmy world will soon be at their feet. And meanwhile, to Vanity is added Fear, scientifically dose out, as the recent Ramzin trial, mainly "put on" to educate youth, has shown.

Stalin said nothing to the Congress, but his spokesman—the small town Jew Kaganovich—harangued them for three hours. In profile, as I have usually seen him, he is a bad copy of Assyria's winged-bulls, but he voiced perfectly teh generously Russian passions of these youths and girls, promising them the fruits of the earth and the fullness thereof.

"MASTER OF THE WORLD."

"You are the masters of the world," he said.

Raked by multi-coloured arc lamps, the immense stage was soaked in khaki, navy blue and red.

Down below ..... before the "bosses" came on the stage through a tunnel well guarded by GPU troops ..... a "raging chaos of din." Sailors danced the Yabloushka, or Russian horupipe, in the stalls; back in the pit the Georgians pranced their sacred Lesginka; and all this young pandemonium carefully cancilised, which only added to its impressiveness.

Outside a brand-new, hectically decorated tram specially built for this occasion ran 37 times round Theatre-square. The other cars, ramshackle little vehicles, their human freight hanging on behind, crawled along, the electric famine being aggravated by the thousands of red lights on the theatre's Ionic front.

Daily discomfort—misery even—grows in this Kingdom of the Future. Meanwhile, the fanatical, disciplined organisation of the Young Communists is also being steadily perfected.

An interesting race.—"News Chronicle."

KUSUMA

GUARANTEED CURE for

Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 Phials—1 Phial Rs. 2, V. P. Extra. Col. D. Dawes Pelly, Bart., B.A. M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Madras, writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction."

ANANDA KUTEERAM.
3, Genl. Muthiah Mudali St. MADRAS.

It's the contents you pay for!

While a good clean, suitable and safe tin is necessary for packing butter in this climate, it's the contents that really matter. When you buy a tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, you pay for the butter inside — the tin is only a temporary container. Open Polson's tins with an ordinary tin-opener, turn out the rich golden butter into a glass dish and keep on ice.

Then you have a thoroughly pure, thoroughly dependable food—nothing but pasteurised cream full of goodness and nourishment. Polson's is packed for safety in the best containers made — but it's the butter inside that matters!

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

In the Protective Lacquered Tins.

B.C. B-10.

AJANTA CAVES

SPEND A PLEASANT AND UNIQUE WEEK-END.

SPECIAL TRAIN

DUE
To Leave V. T. on 28-2-31.
To Return V. T. on 2-3-31.

1st Class Rs. 60/-
2nd „ „ 40/-
PER PASSENGER

Includes Reserved Rail accommodation First Class Catering, Conveyances, etc.

Bookings close on 23-2-31.

Particulars sharp from :—

JEENA & CO.
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT,
Gresham Bldg., 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ENCOURAGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

SILK! TUSSORE!! KHADI SILK!!!

Manufactured in our Factory at Surat.
The best SILK TUSSORE, KHADI, SILK SUITINGS,
Plain, designed and striped silk shirtings,
SILK SAREES of many varieties
Can be had at very reasonable rates from:—

THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE
DWARKADAS MANSIONS
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
A TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

PLEASE

CURE FOR OBESITY

SLIMOIDS

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grave so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through heir enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

M. T. MADON & CO.
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your **STRENGTH** and **VIGOUR**—to both **BODY** and **MIND** by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) **BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS**

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANÆMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW-SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT and ALL SORTS OF FEVERS

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." **M. T. MADON & Co.** Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 22628.

Poona Branch :— **MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street, POONA.**

BEAUTY HINTS.

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the **PEROXIDE**

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.
It is a mild and soothing emolient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.
The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

M. T. MADON & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANG

—:o:—

Weekly Review.

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny have issued the following weekly Calcutta share market report dated 14th inst.:—

Jutes:—A meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association to consider the replies received on their circular referred to in our last report was held on the 7th last, where it was known that 85 per cent. of the Mills were in favour of the new scheme of working formulated by the Indian Jute Mills Association. On this information, the speculators blindly began to make heavy purchases as they did in the last year at the short time decision. Mills did not hesitate to sell at these prices as they sold about 12 to 14 crores of yards of Hessian and about 25000 to 30000 bales of Heavy Goods to the speculators upto December due. The rumour, that got a auoy on Wednesday that the ratio would be 1.4, and that a syndicate will be formed which will buy about 20 to 30 crores of yards of Hessian and that it would not sell the same to America below ten Rupees, gave an impetus to the speculators. Hessian on this reached Rs. 9/9 from 9/3 for ready and Rs. 9/14 for May. Speculators also loaded themselves with 11 porter Hessian at an increased price Rs. 12/6 for July—September. Wednesday the closing market was a quarter of a rupee less than the highest levels reached during the day. The market remained steady at Rs. 9/4 to 9/6 for ready and 9/8 to 9/12 for May. The decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association on the 16th is eargerly awaited for. The decision to our belief would be as per the recommendation letter issued last week, and the market dealers too expect the same. After the decision will be out, the speculators will be awaiting for the buying from America. Inspite of such heavy fluctuations, America has not come out as a buyer and it is doubtful whether at these high rates it would do so? It is evident that it has a large stock of Hessian and they must have been sick of the same, as otherwise surely they ought to have been buyers in order to make profit like the Calcutta speculators If after the decision America does not come out a buyer, the speculators here will be perplexed as they are loaded to the brim and it remains to be seen whether this market is maintained or not.

As for Heavy Goods certain percentage of looms will be sealed as per short time scheme and this would lessen the stock of Heavy Goods which has been decreasing by and by and at present production and consumption are nearly proportionate. If more short time is reverted to on this section, it is probable that prices may appreciate.

Jute:—The buying from Dundee and the Continent on a small scale has begun as given in our last report Local Mills have also bought small quantities as heard. On this the market was steady and Jute reached at the close Rs. 29 from 26/8.

Share Market:—There was strong buying of Howrahs and Kamarhattys in the opening of the market, and as a result Kamarhatty reached Rs. 584xd. from 558 c.d. Howrah on Tuesday reached Rs. 56, all others experienced a rise of further 5 to 10 points. But the majority of sellers than buyers was evident for shares others than Howrah and Kamarhatty. The outside investors came out as sellers to take advantage of the rise in prices and there was selling for certain shares which could not be disposed of easily. But the rise was only in the speculative counters and hence there was an irregularity in prices of other shares Upto Wednesday one or two outside big speculators who held a big qauntity of Howras and Kamarhattys got safely out of their holdings, bear covering was nearly over, and the market became heavy with the burden of Howrahs and Kamarhattys. This affected the market so much that inspite of Hessian going to 9/11 from 9/8 Howrah and Kamarhatty began declining and came down from 56 to 55 and 570 from 583, and when Hessian began to decline, Howrah and Kamarhatty also followed the decline coming further down to 54/8 and 560. At the close although the market for manufactured commodity was steady, the speculative counters became weak and the market seemed to be nervous, the speculators being in search of buyers to unload themselves. Howrah closed at 53/12 and Kamarhatty at 554. Who would buy other shares when Howrahs and Kamarhattys were being offered? And hence buyers could easily dictate prices to the sellers. Barnagore were at 185 from 195, Kankarrah at 440 from 460. Fort Gloster at 670 from 697. Reliance at 79/8 from 81/8 and Northbrook at 58 from 60. There was a general drop of 10 to 20 points in other scrips. Clive and National which had gone up from 31/8 and 26 to 34/4 and 27/9 also closed quiet at 32/6 and 27 respectively.

Dividends:—Kelvin 20, Empire 1/12 Presidency annas 3. Alexandra Nil.

Coal Shares:—There was very little business. There being less tenders the shares were weak. Burrukur which were wanted at 14/12 on Saturday had sellers at 13/8, New Beerbhum had sellers at 10/12 from 11/12, Raneegunje had sellers at 33/8. Whereas a few scrips of investment nature were difficult to obtain.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The improvement in prices of raw material combined with the hopeful outlook of the political development during the last few days has given further impetus to the bullish sentiment prevailing in the yarn market and as a result buying, speculative and genuine, was in evidence on a larger scale during the week under review. The prices have improved only to a small extent in as much as there has not been satisfactory offtake in ready goods, but there have been considerably larger enquiries for various kinds of Indian yarns particularly coarser counts for distant deliversies such as during March and April. As a matter of fact some of the Mills have been able to sell further quantities at slightly better rates for March April deliveries and dealers have made further fresh purchases in anticipation of realizing still better prices and making some profits however in the next few weeks when the political situation becomes more settled and prices of Cotton become firmer. In the midst of these circumstances naturally the tendency is distinctly better in the yarn market and the sentiment is more bullish than has been the case during the last several months. Enquiries from various consuming markets have undoubtedly improved but the prices offered are yet much too low and the resulting business is therefore in small lots and just sufficient for their immediate requirements. It remains to be seen whether the consuming districts will be able to make purchases at still higher prices as has been expected by the local dealers or whether at higher prices the offtake will be reduced. But in any case the situation seems to be more hopeful at the moment and the tendency is more assuring than during the last several months.

ENGLISH YARNS

These are more or less neglected on account of strong boycott movement and dealers have been trying to clear off their old stocks at any lower prices in many cases resulting in heavy loss to them. Fresh forward business is almost at stand-still except in very small lots in well-known brands.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Our market has continued to remain steady during the week and prices have been well-maintained in as much as some of the dealers have not been making any sales but have been awaiting with eagerness and have been expecting some further increase in the Customs Duty in the New Budget. Deliveries during February therefore are limited and large enquiries are more centred in cheap grade yarns particularly in 50s. in which class of yarns there has been much better demand whereas high priced goods do not find quick sales.

JAPANESE YARNS

The undertone has been better during the week particularly in Mercerized yarns and in two folds and there have been better enquiries for forward business but higher prices demanded by the makers have not been paid by the dealers and the resulting business is very limited.

INDIAN YARNS

Reports from all important centres go to show that there is further confidence in Indian yarns in all markets and the cheerful tone reported in our last continues yet further. Similar improvement is reported in quality and it is estimated that many of our Mills that had been carrying large stocks of unsold cloth and yarns have been able to clear most of them and as a result of this situation as well as due to further improvement in Cotton prices they have been adopting firmer attitude and have been quoting higher prices for March April deliveries. On the whole the feeling is more optimistic than in the last several months and we see no reason why the present prices may not be maintained.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Feb. 17.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/ China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Supra Rs. 6-6-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-10-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-0-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-6-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-8-0; Zinc Chloride German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 25/-; Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 43/-; Bleaching Powder United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0 Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium sulphide, English, large packing Rs. Rs. 8/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8/-; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash, Dhrangadhra Rs. 6-12-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30/-; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32/-; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 27-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electric Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-6.

RICHES OF A QUEEN'S TOMB.

—:o:—

Discovered After 7,000 Years.

CAIRO, Sunday.

A tomb, believed to be that of a Queen who lived 7,000 years ago, and containing objects which vie in beauty and interest with those found in King Tutankhamen's tomb, is reported to have been discovered by Professor Selim Hassan, the first Egyptian to undertake excavation work on his own.

Professor Hassan dug up a tomb in the enclosure of Ra Wer, a prince and high priest of the Third Dynasty—about 5,000 B.C. —last year on a site close to the Sphinx.

GOLD CROWN.

Recently he resumed excavation work in the enclosure, and has laid bare a tomb, which was found sealed and intact. It consists of two chambers, one of which contains the sarcophagus of a queen, surmounted by a gold crown set in precious stones.

The other chamber is filled with articles of furniture, toilet requisites in gold, and alabaster statuettes. This tomb is said to belong to the mother of Tarso Ankh, the high priest whose body Professor Hassan discovered last year.—British United Press.

Ra Wer's tomb, in which all these discoveries have been made, is described as a "city below the earth," complete with buildings and roads.—"News Chronicle."

RELEASE GENERAL AVARI

—:o:—

Surat Citizens' Demand.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 18.

A public meeting was held at Surat in which the following demands his release forthwith.

This Public Meeting of the Citizens of Surat, held under the auspices of the Surat Parsee Association views with grave concern the transfer of General Avari from Nagpur Jail to the Lunatic Asylum in that City and demands his release fortwith.

LATE PANDIT MOTILAL.

It expresses its profound regret for the most melancholy death of the great leader Pandit Motilal Nehru and tenders its sincere sympathy and condolence to the Nehru Famliy. This meeting also authorises its President to forward this resolution to Shrimati Swarup Rani Nahru and to Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru.

It condemns in unequivocal terms the inhuman treatment meted out to our brave Borsad Sisters and urges the authorities to stay all repression and hold an independent investigation forthwith.

SUPPORT TO MAHATMAJI.

It is firmly of opinion that for ensuring Real Peace in India, the Government should come to terms with Mahatma Gandhi, the accredited Leader of all India and that it fully endorses Mahatma Gandhi's three demands viz. Release of all Political Prisoners, Cessation of all Repressive Laws and Methods and Restoration of all Confiscated Properties, as condition precedent for the consideration of the Premier's Statement at the Round Table Conference.

ARYA NIVAS PHONE 26455
HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY
MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

Is Not Glorious and Perfect Health your Proud Asset in Life?

WHAT DO WE STAND FOR?

Special Medicines are prescribed in very chronic and acute cases. In case the patient does not find a satisfactory cure, we assure him of our supplying him further medicines **FREE OF COST** till he is completely cured.

Our system of treatment is in strict accordance with both the Siddha and Ayurvedic Systems, separately and in a combined form:

In our Pharmacy's preparations are summed up Purity, Efficacy, Safety, Reliability and Perfection. Cure Guaranteed. Effect Permanent.

Avoid Dangers of Shattered Health and Lowered Vitality by using our renowned Ayurveda Ratna Pandit
DR. N. V. SRIRAMACHARLU'S SPECIFICS.

'Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja'
(REGISTERED)
&
'MAHACHANDANADI TAILAM'
(Found Best By Every Test).

The Greatest and Most Ideal Nervine and Brain Tonics.
Prices: 1 Bot. of 60 Pills Rs. 10. One Bot. of 12 oz. Rs. 5.

"MULTITUDES OF TESTIMONY."

"Your **Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja** Pills are undoubtedly the best in giving immediate relief to suffering Humanity. I have no hesitation in echoing the voice of patients that the Almighty would be pleased to bless the Pharmacy with long life. I really thank you for the good preparations which your Pharmacy is famous."

"In its wonderful properties of removing instantaneously pains from the joints, of cooling the brain and refreshing the whole nervous system, your **Mahachandanadi Tailam** stands the **King of Brain Tonics.** I wish your Pharmacy all success."

Post Box 151 **The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Limited, Madras.** Tel. "KALPAM."
(Catalogue and Agency Terms free on application): Manager:—V. RAGHUPATHI, B.A., B.L.
Agents: WILFRED ELIEZER, 53, Love Lane, Hauthy Baug, Mazagon, BOMBAY.
C. PATEL & CO., Richey Road Bridge, AHMEDABAD.

ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

At a special meeting of the members of the Anti-Priestcraft Association held in Bombay on the 13th instant, it was resolved to change the name of this Association in the Rationalist Association of India. The objects of this Association are the same, viz., "To combat all religious and social beliefs and customs that cannot stand the test of reason and to endeavour to create a Scientific and Tolerant Mentality among the masses of this country."

Rationalism is very broad-based and can embrace all those that think divergently so long as they base their conclusions on reason and not on dogma. It is hoped that the large percentage of educated Indians who are desirous of breaking the shackles of superstition will join this association, and make it a living force in the country. This moment when we are revising our political and economical position would also be the most opportune and fitting to turn the searchlight on our beliefs, superstitions, and traditions and retain only those that are reasonable and conducive towards progress and happiness.

The annual subscription is Rs. 5 for ordinary members and annas four for student members. Also all contributions will be gratefully acknowledged. Such as are willing to join or are desirous of further information may kindly communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Empire Automobile Building, Opposite Charni Road Railway Station, Bombay.

NADIR SHAH WRITES OFF DEBTS.

Because They Are Irrecoverable!

PESHAWAR, February 19.

King Nadir Shah, it is understood, has ordered the writing off of about five crores of Kabuli rupees representing irrecoverable State loans, trade debts, etc., advanced to the public of Afghanistan, and outstanding ever since the time of Amir Habibullah.—A. P.

PICTOSCOPE

PICKS PERFECT PERMANENT PORTRAITS

8 LASTING BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS in different POSITIONS.

ALL FOR **Re. 1/-** ONLY.

CALL TO-DAY:—

PICTOSCOPE STUDIO,

Next to Empire Theatre. | BORI BUNDER

OPEN From 9 a.m. to 8 p. m.
INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS.

Mosquito Curtains.

Made of Purely SWADESHI MATERIAL. Extra strong snow-white SWADESHI NETTING which is thoroughly MOSQUITO PROOF and also allows free passage for air. Strongly tailored and nicely finished with SWADESHI Long-Cloth at Top and Bottom.

Long.	Wide.	High.	Price. Each Rs.
6 ft./	3 ft./	4½ ft./	5/15
6 ft./	4½ ft./	4½ ft./	6/12
7 ft./	3½ ft./	5 ft./	7/14
7 ft./	5 ft./	5 ft.	9/-

Packing Free. Postage Extra.

THE UNITED TRADING & MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of Mosquito Nets.
Post Box 434. CALCUTTA.

My Scientific System of Graduated PHYSICAL CULTURE

In three languages: English, Kannada and Telugu.
6th Edition, 70 Thousand.

IT IS FREE—
This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health - building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils.
All I ask is the price of Postage—As. 2. Order for a copy at once.

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

Amusements

From Friday 20th FEBRUARY 1931.

The Supreme achievement of the motion picture art presented with boundless magnificence and unparaleled beauty—a staggering succession of bewitching song extravaganza held together by the most beautiful story ever told!

WARNER BROS. SPECTACULAR SINGING SUCCESS!

DESERT SONG

IN 13 REELS

WITH JOHN BOLES, CARLOITA KING

and 132 Singing Voices, 116 Exotic Dancers, 106 Operatic orchestra Players. HEAR THE LATEST EIGHT SONG HITS! "One Flower in your Garden"—"One Alone"—"The Desert Song"—"The Riff Song"—"The Foreign Legion March"—"Romance"—"It"—"Song of the Brass Key"—

SATURDAY & SUNDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.). MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.).

WELLINGTON WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION **TALKIES** DHOBI TALAO

EMPIRE THEATRE.

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Kid Grows Up

JACKIE COOGAN

In his first Talking Picture.

TOM SAWYER.

Adapted from Mark Twain's Immortal Classic.

EMPRESS TALKIES

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A DARE-DEVIL DRAMA

THE DELIGHTFUL ROGUE

Featuring

ROD LA ROCQUE

An All-Talking Radio Picture.

The Programme includes

MADAN THEATRES

TWO INDIAN TALKIE SHORTS as under

MOONIBAI,

The popular Songstress in a New Song.

The Excelsior

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

IN

"Manslaughter"

A Paramount Picture

Do Steel Bracelets replace her diamonds—because the man, who loves her, loves duty more.

ROYAL Opera House,

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Comedy Classic of War Daze and Parisian Nights.

THE GAY RETREAT

Featuring

TED McNAMARA

SAMMY COHEN.

A Barrage of Fund that will knock out the Blues.

Rialto Talkies

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A New First Run Picture Never Shown Before in Bombay

Daring, Dashing Devil-May-Care

William HAINES

The Love Story of an auto racer and in aviatrix, told against a back ground of real daring, and the kind of laughs only Haines can deliver.

Crown Cinema

Sandhurst Road

Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

KRISHNA FILM CO., Presents

"YASMINA"

With

Miss RAMPYARI.
Mr. HYDERSHAW,
Mr. PEHLWAN and
Mr. ARAB SANDOW.
Specially selected for Id

Another Attraction
Classical Stage Dance by
Miss GULNAR and Miss RUBY with Songs

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

(LAMINGTON ROAD).

Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.

NAVJUWAN FILM COY.'S Super Social Picture

"MISS LIGHTNING"

Featuring Miss INDIRA and supported by Mr. DIXIT and Mr. JASWANT.

Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT.

This Picture "MISS LIGHTNING" will surely enlight your heart with love punches, and you should not miss this chance.

DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Already Commenced

WHO LIVES IF INDIA DIES WHO DIES IF INDIA LIVES.

The great SHIVAJI of Maharashtra proved these above lines.

If you want to see the living immortal Chapter of SHIVAJI'S life then you must SEE

SHIVAJI ALIVE

The DEATH IS DEAD.

SHIVAJI'S Soul can never die. His memory is immortal.

United Picture Syndicate's Production.

M. TELIGIRI, has personally Supervised this Picture.

WEST-END CINEMA

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar

will shortly be staged.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 21st at 8-30 P. M.

Manapman.

SUNDAY, 22nd at 3 P. M.

Satteche-Gulam.

Continued for Second Week! Thundering Success!

MEHTA—LUHAR'S SCREEN—THUNDER

"THUNDER! THUNDER!"

Starring Messrs NAVINCHANDRA and APTE and Misses LOBO and MOHINI, Running at

Vishnu Cinema

See our Wonder-boy Ram Apte, popularly called 'Jackie Coogan' in

Sunday 2 Shows:—(1) & (2) at 6-30

At The BOMBAY THEATRE

कुमारी १९३१ OR Miss 1931

6th Glorious Week! Shows—No. 49 & No. 50! Bombay Natika S. Mandali.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Daily.

Saturday, Sunday and Friday: MATINEES AT 3-30 P. M.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
THE GEM OF THE MOTION-PICTURE.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
THE IDOL OF FRANCE.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
THE TOAST OF A CONTINENT.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
THE MASTER OF MIMES IN FILMS.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
THE KING OF PANTOMIME IN

"INNOCENTS OF PARIS"
"INNOCENTS OF PARIS"
"INNOCENTS OF PARIS"

(Silent Version).

If you have never been to Paris, here's your chance

Also

2 Reels Roaring Comedy.

PATHE CINEMA.

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10

LOVE'S CONQUEST

Featuring

ROBERT ARMSTRONG
CAROL LOMBARD
and
JEANETTE LOFF

AN ALL TALKING THRILLER.

A Gripping and Appealing underworld Drama that will linger long in your memory

also

CHARLIE CHASE

in

LOOKING FOR SALLY

MICKEY MOUSE

and

Pathe Sound Gazette.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT POONA AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "SANGAM" AND "CABIN" AT WELLESLEY ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Sorabji Framji N. Bonaji, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1592 of 1919, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st March 1931, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the above furnished bungalows belonging to the Mortgagors Hormasji Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, and Bai Sunabai Hormasji Sorabji Dubash with land admeasuring 3 acres and 34 gunthas at Wellesley Road, Poona bearing New Survey No. 76 and Municipal Nos. 30-31.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

Auctioneers.

62, Medows Srreet, Fort.

Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE on account and the risk of the defaulting purchaser and the rest complete household effects by Benjamin and Allabux Somji, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical Box, Persian carpet, (1) Paris make Kasrial tune Harmonium, Chesterfield suits, etc. tomorrow (Sunday) 22nd instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Behind Byculla Club, Motlibai Street. Davar Mansion, on view.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

To-morrow (SUNDAY), at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at 10 Queen's Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Of well made durable Jacobean, Plain and Indian Carved complete Bungalow Furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Godrej's Safe, Rich Leather and Brocade upholstered tilting Chesterfield Suites, Persian Carpets, English Wardrobe trunk, Copper enamelled and Chinaware, Remington Typewriter, Silver and Brass ornaments, Singer Machine, Ice Refrigerator, Perambulator, Pictures, best plated glass and crockeryware, etc.

Property of T. M. Scotts, Esqr.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurants can give Expert advice on all classes of Insurance
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
I 2

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931.

SANKEY SCHEME OF A FEDERAL INDIA.

—:o:—

Composition Of Federal Legislature.

REPORT OF FEDERAL STRUCTURE SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 1

The following is the Sub-Committee No. I's (Federal Structure) second report, presented at the meeting of the Committee of the Whole Conference held on the 19th January 1931.

INTRODUCTORY

The sub-committee consisted of the following members:—

British Delegations:—

The Lord Chancellor (Chairman).

Mr. Lees Smith, M.P.

The Earl Peel.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., M.P.

The Marques of Reading.

The Marques of Lothian.

Indian States Delegations:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Hyderabad.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Mysore.

Colonel Haksar, Special Organisation, Chamber of Princes.

British India Delegations:—

The Right Hon. Srinibasa Sastri, Madras.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, Madras.

Mr. Jayakar, Bombay.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bombay.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, United Provinces.

Mr. T. F. Gavin Jones, United Provinces.

Sir Muhammad Shafi, Punjab.

Sardar Sahib Ujjal Singh, Punjab.

Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Bihar and Orissa.

In addition Sir B. N. Mitra attended most of the meetings of the sub-committee and gave it the benefit of his advice and assistance.

2. It must be clearly understood that although agreement has been reached by a majority of the sub-committee on many important matters, such agreement is only provisional, and every member followed the example of Lord Reading, who said that the understanding had been from the outset that would be open to all members, when they came to consider the complete proposals for the Federal constitution to modify or change any provisional assent they might have hitherto given. Every member of the sub-committee reserves to himself the right of modifying his opinion before the final picture is completed. This is the attitude of British and Indian members alike. Over and above that, upon the basic assumption set out in paragraph 8, Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare, with the information at their disposal, and with so many question still undecided, are unconvinced that the kind of Executive envisaged in this Report can be successfully adapted to the special conditions of an All-India Federation. They therefore, desire to see further explored methods for increasing Indian control over the Federal Government that are better suited to All-India needs than those founded upon British precedents. Apart from this Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare are not satisfied that the safeguards recommended for securing Imperial obligations will prove effective and in particular, they fear that the financial proposals outlined in paragraphs 18 to 22 inclusive will disturb the confidence of the commercial classes and impair the stability of Indian credit They wish, however, to place on record their appreciation of the progress that has been made in the elucidation of a contentious and difficult problem and their readiness to co-operate with sympathetic and unprejudiced minds in its further investigation.

Upon the question of finance, Indian opinion was that even the safeguards set out in the Report went too far, especially those giving special powers to the Governor-General.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

3. The vexed Hindu-Muslim question was referred to by Sir Muhammad Shafi on behalf of the Muslim Delegation, and he made it clear that as far as he was concerned he could not consent finally to frame any constitution unless the Hindu-Muslim question was settled. To this view Mr. Jinnah gave his adherence, on the ground that no constitution would work unless it embodied provisions which gave a sense of security to the Muslims and other minorities. They further objected to some details of the Report. Other Delegates again, stated that their final opinion upon details was not yet formed, and that they desired, before they came to a conclusion to ascertain public opinion upon such details, both in India and in England.

4. The Indian States do not desire either to discuss or vote upon questions which concern British India alone and are of opinion that these questions should be definitely excluded. Nor do the Indian States contemplate that any question of paramountcy will come at any time within the purview of the Federal Government.

The Sub-Committee publish the Report subject to these reservations.

5. In their interim Report of 12th December the Sub-Committee indicated their view of the component elements of the Federation, which is contemplated as the future policy for India, and recommended that these elements should be represented in both Chambers of a bicameral Federal Legislature. They also put forward a provisional list (which is reproduced in the Appendices referred to in paragraph 37 of this Report) of the subjects upon which this Legislature should be empowered to pass laws having application throughout all units comprised in the Federation. In a latter part of the present Report it will be the duty of the Sub-Committee to supplement the provisional recommendations thus made with regard to the competence of the Federal Legislature. There are some matters which, although the Federal Government and Legislature will not at present have jurisdiction in respect of them in the Indian States, will none of the less require co-ordination in the areas comprised by the British Indian units of the Federation. These subjects also are indicated in the Appendices referred to in paragraph 37 of this Report. The Sub-Committee desire in this connection to emphasise once more the conviction, to which they gave expression in paragraph 12 of their previous Report, that it is the Federal Legislature itself which should perform this co-ordinating function. Their reasons for this view are in part the desire to avoid the inevitable complexities which would arise from setting up a separate authority to deal with subjects not completely federalised, but an even more important reason is that it is, in the Sub-Committee's opinion, essential to the development of the Federal idea that the new constitution should contain within itself facilities for its own development, and that nothing should be done in designing the structure embodying it which would be calculated to hamper the natural evolution of a Greater India.

The further Heads which were referred to the Sub-Committee and now under discussion are:—

4. The number of members composing each Chamber of the Federal Legislature, and their distribution among the federating units;

5. The method whereby representatives from British India and the Indian States are chosen; and

6. The constitution, character, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive.

These Heads the Sub-Committee proceed to discuss

6. The Sub-Committee do not, of course, claim to have evolved in all its details a complete plan for the Federal constitution. They consider that the best service they can render to the Conference is to state certain general principles and record conclusions on certain points with regard to which there appeared to be general or substantial agreement, and then to indicate the lines which further detailed examination on the subject ought, in their view, to follow.

Many points have necessarily been left open which will have to be settled later after public opinion both in India and in England has had an opportunity of expressing itself upon them, in order that the completed constitution may be based on the largest measure of public approval in both countries

THE EXECUTIVE

7. The Sub-Committee consider that it will be convenient to deal in the first instance with the last of the three Heads, namely:

Head (6). The composition character powers and responsibility of the Federal Executive, since as was more than once pointed out in the course of their deliberations, the view taken upon these matters may materially affect decisions upon the structure of the Legislature the nature of its functions and the methods adopted for enabling these functions to be performed.

8. Responsibility of the Executive.—The Report which follows proceeds on the basic assumption that the constitution will recognise the principle that, subject to certain special provisions more particularly specified hereafter, the responsibility for the Federal Government of India will in future rest upon Indians themselves.

9. Method of providing for this.—In the opinion of the Sub-Committee the proper method of giving effect to this principle is, following the precedent of all the Dominion constitutions, to provide that executive power and authority shall vest in the Crown, or in the Governor-General as representing the Crown, and that there shall be a Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor-General and holding office at his pleasure to aid and advise him. The Governor-General's Instrument of Instructions will then direct him to appoint as his Ministers those persons who command the confidence of the Legislature, and the Governor-General in complying with this direction, will of course, follow the convention firmly established in constitutional practice throughout the British Commonwealth of inviting one Minister to form a Government and requesting him to submit a list of his proposed colleagues.

10. Definition of responsibility.—The Governor-General, having thus chosen as his Ministers persons who possess the confidence of the legislature, it follows that they will retain office only so long as they retain that confidence. This is what the sub-committee understand by the responsibility of Government to legislature, in the sense in which that expression is used throughout the British Commonwealth. The expression also implies in their view that the ministry are responsible collectively and not as individuals and that they stand or fall together.

11. Safeguards.—It is, however, admitted that this broad statement of the principle of responsible Government at the centre which will be the ultimate achievement of the constitution now to be framed, requires some qualification. There was general agreement in the sub-committee that the assumption by India of all the powers and responsibility which have hitherto rested on Parliament cannot be made at one step and that, during a period of transition—

(i) The Governor-General shall be responsible for Defence and External Relations (including relations with the Indian States outside the federal sphere) and that

(ii) in certain situations, hereafter specified which may arise outside the sphere of those subjects, the Governor-General must be at liberty to act on his own responsibility and must be given the powers necessary to implement his decisions.

RESERVED SUBJECTS.

12. Governor-General's advisers on reserved subjects.—It was generally agreed that the presence of a person occupying the position of a Minister would be necessary to express the views of the Governor-General on Defence matters in the legislature, since these will impinge upon strictly federal matters: the same is true of external relations but there was not an equal measure of agreement with regard to the appointment of a person to represent the Viceroy in this latter subject. It is clear, however, that the Governor-General must be at liberty to select as his representatives in the reserved sphere any persons whom he may himself choose as best fitted for the purpose, and that on appointment they would, if holding Ministerial portfolios, acquire the right like other Ministers of audience in either Chamber of the legislature. The suggestion was pressed that any persons so appointed should be regarded as ordinary members of the Council of Ministers, notwithstanding that they would be responsible to the Governor-General and not to the legislature and that they should be regarded as liable to dismissal though they would remain eligible for re-appointment by the Governor-General) with the rest of their colleagues. It is difficult, however, to see how this position could be reconciled with the principle of the collective responsibility of Ministers and the sub-committee find themselves unable to come to any definite conclusions on the matter, though they are of opinion that it merits much more careful examination than they have, in the time at their disposal been able to give to it.

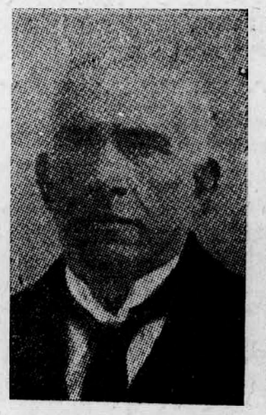
GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CABINET.

13. Position of the Governor-General in relation to his Cabinet.—With this subject is to some degree involved the question of whether the Governor-General should himself preside over the meetings of his Ministers. In the view of the sub-committee no hard and fast rule can be laid down. It is clear that especially in the transition period, occasions may often arise in which his presence would be desirable and indeed, in certain contingencies, necessary. In these circumstances, it appears to the sub-committe that better course would be to provide in his Instructions that he shall preside when he thinks it desirable to do so, leaving the matter to his own discretion and good sense. It is, however, essential that the Governor-General shall be kept at all times fully informed of the state of public affairs and have the right to call for any papers or information which are at his Ministers' disposal.

14. Governor-General's powers in relation to reserved subjects.—It follows from the fact that the Governor-General will be himself responsible for the administration of the reserved subjects described above that he should not be dependent for the supply required for them upon the assent of the legislature and that the annual supply for their service should be treated, along with other matters to be presently specified, in a manner analogous to the Consolidated. Fund Charges in the United Kingdom. The budget allotment should be settled upon a contract basis for a term of years. It would further be necessary to empower the Governor-General in the last resort to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the funds required for the reserved

(Continued on page 10)

Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN, who expects a huge deficit in the British Budget and is at his wits' ends to make both ends meet.



Sir SANKARAN NAIR, who offered gratuitous advice to Mahatma Gandhi, and the Government—an advice which the country keenly resents.

COLOMBO ADI-DRAVIDS

—:o:—

Mourn Motilal's Loss

(From A Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 13.

A condolance meeting of the "untouchables" held on Feb. 10 at Samaj Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. S. P. Gopalswamy to condole the death of Motilalji.

There was a representative gathering. After the opening speech the chairman called upon Mr. M. S. Moses to move the condolence resolution. Mr. Moses read the telegram sent on the 6th inst by the South Indian Adi-Dravida Vaithiga and Mahaja Samaj to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

It read thus "Bemoan the loss of our leader Motilalji with the rest of Nation untouchables". He gave a short speech and proposed the text of the telegram as a resolution Mr. K. P. Paramasivan seconded the resolution. It was passed all standing and camphor was burnt.

INQUISITIVE A. P. MAN.

HIS FINGERS BLOWN OFF BY—?

LAHORE, February 19.

Enquiries show that Madan Singh peon of the Associated Press (whose fingers were blown off this morning as the result of an explosion in his hands) while going home for meals picked up an object lying on the road near the Post Office. He took it home.

After his meal he took it up again, and while he was examining it in his hand it suddenly exploded and blew off his fingers. He was attended immediately by a doctor and the police were informed.

The police took him to the police station and recorded his statement. Madan Sigh was admitted into the Mayo Hospital where he is making satisfactory progress.

It is understood that his house in Dhobi Mandi was searched but nothing incriminating was found. The police do not believe it to be a serious matter and think it might be a cracker.—A. P.

SEALING HESSIAN LOOMS

—:o:—

80,000 Men To Be Thrown Out

JUTE WORKERS' DEMANDS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

It is understood that owing to the slump in the jute trade, the Indian Jute Mills Association has decided to seal a certain percentage of Hessian looms to reduce weekly working hours and to introduce single shift working from 2nd March, a step entailing reduction of about 40,000 employees.

About 5,000 workers of the Lawrence Jute Mills, Howrah, struck work to-day.

Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the area, which is being guarded by armed police.

In a letter to the President of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Miss Prabhavati Das Gupta, President of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union, criticising the arrangements to be introduced in Bengal mills, says that the proposal means unemployment for 80,000 workers with no provision of any kind and cut in wages for those who will be kept employed without reducing the mills' monthly production per working loom.

Workers now demand revision of the policy of the Association so as to maintain wages at the old level and to keep all looms working and if this is found impossible, to pay every discharged worker one month's wages, railway fare home and pension proportionate to the years of service rendered. "If you do not see your way to concede these modest demands" she adds, "then yours will be the responsibility for threatening the public tranquility which the discharge of 80,000 workers and the discontented body of two lakhs of men may endanger."—A. P.

SINGLE SHIFT IN JUTE MILLS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Roughly 15 to 20000 mill operatives are expected to be thrown out of employment as, a result of the introduction of the single-shift system in Jute-mills in and around city. In anticipation of the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, which it is believed recommends substitution of the single-shift system it has been already introduced in about 70 per cent of mills here. The remainder will adopt similar measures on March 2nd.

LATER.

Nervousness in regard to possible consequences of rioting and disorder is said to be holding up dismissal of from 20,000-30,000 men in Calcutta and the neighbouring jutemill area as a further result of the adoption of the singleshift system. An official statement from the Jute Mills Association is expected this afternoon when position will be made more clear.—A. P. Special.

60 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Picketing Toddy Sales

(From A Correspondent.)

MERCARA, Feb. 20.

Sixty Satyagrahis were arrested to-day, including leaders Sits. Cariapa Madapa and Accava and were kept at the police station for picketing arrack towwy sales. Great public sympathy prevails. The police force was busy pushing and dragging volunteers, who blocked three entrances to the fort premises. Sales were held as a few intending bidders secured entrance by engaging cars. Nn volunteers were left to picket.

Govt. Defeat In Burma Council

—:o:—

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

In the Burma Council to-day, the Government suffered a defeat over the non-official resolution recommending Government control of paddy market and fixing of paddy price at Rs. 180 per hundred baskets of 46 pounds each. The adjourned debate on this was resumed and the resolution was carried by a majority of twenty votes. —A. P.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

—:o:—

Australian Labour Party Divided.

NO GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON, February 19.

Sydney.—A split in Australian Labour Party is evidenced by the fact that no representative of Scullin section in the Cabinet was present at the opening campaign of East Sydney by-election, which the labourite Ward is fighting on Mr. Lang's repudiation policy, although the Party has given instruction that the election should be fought on Mr. Scullin's policy.

New South Wales Federal Labour members have resolved not to obey the instruction of State Executive to advocate repudiation of debts in by-election and decided not to partcipate in it.

NO GENERAL STRIKE.

Australian Council of Trade Union Congress has defeated by 113 votes to 40 resolution in favour of a general strike and decided to send a delegation to Canberra to demand declaration of a state of national emergency.—Reuter.

Knighthood For Capt. Campbell

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A Knighthood has been conferred on Captain Malcolm Campbell who was given a warm reception on his arrival in Southampton from America this afternoon.

Government will gave a reception to Sir Malcolm Campbell at Westminster Hall at 4 to-morrow evening.—Reuter.

FOUR VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Picketing In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Police intervention was necessitated, when the Congress volunteers tried to prevent the removal of four bales of foreign cloth near the Imperial Bank Buildings, in Chandni Chowk, where a Swadeshi Exhibition is also being held. The owner of the bales requisitioned police help. The latter on arrival were met with some resistance. It is said blows were exchanged and one policeman and four from among the public were injured, but not seriously. The bales were eventually removed and four volunteers were arrested.—A. P.

—:o:—

Picketing In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Eight Congress volunteers posted themselves in front of foreign cloth shops in Devaraja Mudali Street this evening, but the police led them away from the place.

Foreign cloth shops in Godown street, Rattan Bazaar and China Bazaar remained closed to-day.

NO DEDICATION OF GIRLS.

A Cochin message says that a bill introduced by a lady member to prevent the dedication of women to Hindu temples has been passed by the Cochin Legislature. —A. P.

Mr. Sen Gupta Leaves For Delhi

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

In response to a telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta left for Delhi this afternoon. Mr. Sen Gupta saw Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in Alipore Central Jail this afternoon, and had a talk with him for about two hours. He, however, declined to say what transpired in the course of the conversation, but it is understood that it centred round the Premier's statement and the general situation in the country.—A. P.

Tumkur.—A large gathering of agriculturists under the auspices of the District Congress Committee unanimously resolved to request the Mysore Durbar to exempt payment by least fifty percent of the years land tax owing to "deplorable economic condition of agricultural produce". Mr. Ranga Iyengar presided.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay.